

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

NO. 10.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.	
9:39 A. M. Daily.	
12:39 P. M. Daily.	
5:03 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
9:12 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily.	
12:03 P. M. Daily.	
4:05 P. M. Daily.	
7:03 P. M. Daily.	
8:33 P. M. Daily.	
12:01 A. M. Daily.	(Theatre train.)

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:00 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:00 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
8:30 "	9:00 "
9:30 "	10:00 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	12:42 a. m.

## TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	4:50 "
5:10 "	5:35 "
5:55 "	6:14 "
6:30 "	7:00 "
7:30 "	8:00 "
8:30 "	9:30 "
9:30 "	10:30 "
10:30 "	11:00 "
11:30 "	11:55 "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:42 p. m. The last "suburban car," leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 1:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
.....	6:45	12:03
.....	.....	4:05
.....	.....	12:39

## MAIL CLOSING.

North	A. M.	P. M.
.....	6:55	12:09
.....	.....	5:24
South	A. M.	P. M.
.....	6:15	.....
.....	11:35	.....

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

## MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
W. H. BUCK	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. Chamberlain	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
M. GRIGG	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
D. Hayward	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
H. Mansfield	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
W. Barker	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss M. Tilton	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
AS. CROWE	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
S. B. Gilbert	Redwood City

## Revolution in Arabia.

London.—According to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph a revolution has broken out in the Turkish vilayet of Yemen in Arabia. The rebels have had considerable success.

## South Australia Crop.

Adelaide, South Australia.—The estimated wheat yield in South Australia this year is 14,575,000 bushels, an increase of 1,360,000 bushels, compared with last year.

## UNCLE SAM

### MUST POLICE CONTINENT

Root Discusses Monroe Doctrine and the Possibility of War Growing From It.

### WE MUST KEEP NEIGHBORS IN ORDER

To Prevent Other Nations From Taking Territory the United States Should Compel Little Republics to Be Honest.

New York.—Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, was the chief speaker at the ninety-ninth dinner of the New England Society of the City of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria. His subject was "A Corollary of the Monroe Doctrine," and he said, in part: "The only relation that carries the possibility of war for this country is that declaration and adherence of the American people to the so-called Monroe doctrine.

"There will be no frontal attack on the Monroe doctrine. The way in which the cause of war may arise will be, if at all, by the conflict of rights, the existence of rights on the part of foreign powers against the American republics, and the result of the enforcement of these rights of foreign powers against the American republics coming into conflict with this doctrine which we assert for our own safety and preservation.

"We do not undertake to say that the Republics of South and Central America are to be relieved of their international obligation. We do not undertake to say that the powers of Europe shall not undertake to force their rights against these members of the sisterhood of nations. It is only when the enforcement of these rights comes to the point of taking possession of the territory that we say it is inconsistent with the peace and safety of the United States. And we cannot say that with justice unless we also say that the American republics are themselves to be just.

"It is always possible that redress of injury, that punishment for wrong, may lead to the occupation of territory. And if we are to maintain this doctrine, which is vital to our national life and to its safety, at the same time that we say to the powers of the world, 'You shall not push your remedies for wrong against these republics to the point of occupying their territory,' we are bound to say, whenever that wrong cannot be otherwise redressed, that we ourselves will see that it is redressed."

### DECLINE OF MINISTRY.

Fewer Men Are Said to Enter the Sacred Calling Every Year.

Chicago.—Fewer young men are entering the ministry every year. In thirty of the more important theological schools of the North there were enrolled in 1894 2522 students. In 1903-04 the same schools registered 2133, a decrease of 389, or 15 per cent. Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, gives these figures.

There are a number of causes for this decrease, he says. The principal one is that the ministry has been brought into disrepute in certain denominations by young men being admitted to its ranks without adequate preparation. "The dignity of the office," he says, "has been greatly injured in this way. The minister is no longer the one person in the community who stands high above the others, and who, for that reason if for no other, commands the esteem and respect of all."

The sacredness and consequently the attractiveness of the position have largely been lost, while, on the other hand, the attorney, physician and even the engineer and teacher have come to occupy positions which in each case possess attractions of a peculiar character.

### Our Spirit of Lawlessness.

Springfield, Mass.—"There is more lawlessness in the United States than in any other civilized country in the world," said Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York, in addressing the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club on "Lawlessness." "Rich men and rich corporations are among the greatest violators," he said.

### "A COMMON SCOLD."

Woman's Actions May Lead to Revival of Old-Time Ducking-Stool.

New York.—"She was and is a common scold," is the indictment which the Grand Jury of Hudson county, N. J., has found against Mrs. Charlotte P. Wood of Jersey City, and to which Mrs. Wood pleaded not guilty. The old-time penalty for a common scold is to be subjected to the indignities of the ducking stool. The penalty has never been repealed by the New Jersey legislators. There is no ducking stool at the Hudson County Jail, however, and one has never been used there so far as is known. If the Sheriff should be ordered to carry out such a sentence it would be necessary for him to search the musty records at the State Library for an accurate description of the instrument of punishment.

Mrs. Wood's unpleasant relations with her neighbors have been notorious for a long time. The police have been called out at all hours of the day and night to quell disturbances in the vicinity of Mrs. Wood's house. At times half the population of the street on which the woman lives appeared in court to testify against her.

### Parcels Post on Rural Routes.

Washington.—Just before Congress adjourned for the holidays Representative Henry of Connecticut introduced a bill "to secure the full use of the United States rural mail equipment and to place the rural service on a paying basis." The bill provides "that within the limits of the respective rural routes served by post wagons, parcels of mail matter shall be collected and delivered, house to house, by the carriers, in weight up to 200 pounds, and in dimensions up to a barrel—no parcel, however, to be more than six feet in length."

The bill specifies that the rates on parcels shall be 1 cent for eight ounces or less; 2 cents for a pound; 5 cents for one to eleven pounds; 10 cents for a half bushel, thirty pounds; 15 cents for a bushel; 20 cents for a half-barrel, and 25 cents for a barrel.

### Seven Men Suffocated.

Bolivar, Pa.—Seven men were suffocated in the No. 2 soft clay mine of the Reese-Hammond Fire Brick Company, near here. The victims were Austrians. There were about twenty-five men in the mine, and all but seven were rescued, though they were all in bad condition and two are likely to die. A small building, about 16 by 20 feet, burned down at the mouth of the mine. The air shaft from the working to the surface, some distance in the mine, acted as a sort of flue and drew into the drift the heat and smoke from the fire, thus suffocating the men, whose escape was shut off by the fire at the opening.

### Bench and Bar Welcome Parker.

New York.—Alton B. Parker, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the last campaign, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. The dinner was given by the bench and bar of the city of New York, and Republicans and Democrats alike were present to honor the Justice's return to the practice of law. Among the 450 who attended were many of the most prominent members of the legal profession in this city.

### Long Flight of Pigeon.

Utica, N. Y.—An exhausted carrier pigeon which had on its leg inscribed "A. C. H., 396," has been found at Dolgeville, Herkimer county. Adolph C. Hart, a pigeon fancier, lived in Dolgeville until a year ago, when he went to New Dolgeville, in Southern California, taking his pigeons with him. It is supposed that the bird is one of his flock, which returned to its old home. Such a flight, however, is unparalleled.

### Nosebleed Causes Death.

New York.—Nosebleed has caused the death of Edward Murray, 17 years old, a clerk living in Brooklyn. He returned from work Christmas evening in his usual health, but awoke in the morning with a severe headache. A few hours later blood began running from his nose. Doctors were called, but could not stop the flow and Murray soon died.

### Castro Deposes Judges.

Washington.—It has been reported to the State Department that President Castro of Venezuela has deposed the entire personnel of the Superior Court of Venezuela on the alleged ground that the court has acquitted a prisoner of the charge of murder whom the President said should have been convicted.

## OFFICIAL

### ELECTION RETURNS

Canvass of the Votes Cast in All the States at Last Made Public.

### REPUBLICAN GAINS ARE ENORMOUS

Parker's Vote 1,277,772 Less Than That Cast for Bryan.—Large Increase Noted in Vote of the Socialist Party.

Chicago.—The official canvass of the votes cast November 8th for Presidential Electors has been completed. The Associated Press is able to give the first table giving the official vote of the forty-five States. The total vote is 13,508,496, against 13,968,574 in 1900, a decrease of 460,078.

The ballots were divided as follows: Roosevelt, R., 7,627,632; Parker, D., 5,080,054; Debs, S., 391,587; Swallow, Pro., 260,303; Watson, Pop., 114,637; Corregan, S. L., 33,453; Holcomb, C. L., 830.

Roosevelt received over all 1,746,768 and over Parker 2,547,578. In 1900 McKinley had 467,046 more than all the other candidates and 859,984 more than Bryan.

The vote for Roosevelt was 409,822 more than for McKinley, while that for Parker was 1,277,772 less than for Bryan. McKinley polled more votes than Roosevelt in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Roosevelt got more than McKinley in the other thirty-two states.

Parker received more votes than Bryan in Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and West Virginia, while Bryan got more than Parker in the remaining thirty-seven states.

The Republicans made gains over

STATE.	Roosevelt.	Parker.	Watson.	Swallow.	Debs.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	5,051	612	853
Arkansas	46,800	64,424	2,318	993	1,814
California	208,226	89,294	.....	7,380	29,555
Colorado	134,687	100,105	824	3,438	4,304
Connecticut	111,809	72,909	495	1,056	4,403
Delaware	23,714	19,360	51	607	146
Florida	8,314	27,406	1,605	5	2,337
Georgia	24,003	85,472	22,634	685	197
Idaho	47,583	18,480	353	1,053	4,949
Illinois	632,645	327,065	6,725	37,740	69,225
Indiana	369,289	274,345	2,444	23,496	12,013
Iowa	307,907	149,141	2,207	11,601	14,847
Kansas	210,873	84,800	6,156	7,245	15,494
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	2,511	6,609	3,602
Louisiana	5,205	47,709	.....	.....	993
Maine	64,437	27,630	338	1,510	2,106
Maryland	109,497	109,446	1	3,834	2,247
Massachusetts	257,822	165,746	1,294	4,279	13,591
Michigan	361,866	134,151	1,159	13,302	8,941
Minnesota	216,651	55,187	2,103	6,253	11,692
Mississippi	3,147	53,280	1,424	.....	392
Missouri	321,447	295,847	4,226	7,181	13,008
Montana	34,392	21,773	1,493	238	5,529
Nebraska	138,558	51,876	20,508	6,323	7,412
Nevada	6,867	3,982	344	.....	925
New Hampshire	54,149	33,905	83	749	1,090
New Jersey	245,164	164,566	3,705	6,486	9,587
New York	859,533	683,981	7,459	20,787	36,883
North Carolina	82,442	124,211	819	361	124
North Dakota	52,559	14,253	163	1,137	2,017
Ohio	600,006	344,674	1,392	19,339	36,260
Oregon	60,455	17,521	753	3,806	7,619
Pennsylvania	840,949	337,998	.....	33,717	21,863
Rhode Island	41,605	24,839	.....	768	956
South Carolina	2,271	52,863	1	.....	22
South Dakota	72,083	22,022	1,248	2,965	3,138
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	2,491	1,889	1,354
Texas	50,308	167,220	8,082	4,244	2,287
Utah	62,444	33,413	.....	.....	5,767
Vermont	46,682	9,777	.....	792	859
Virginia	46,450	80,638	359	1,312	218
Washington	101,504	28,098	669	3,229	9,975
West Virginia	132,608	100,850	639	4,604	1,574
Wisconsin	280,164	124,107	530	9,770	28,220
Wyoming	20,489	8,930	.....	208	1,077
Totals	7,627,362	5,080,054	114,638	260,303	391,577

\*One Republican elector.

\*\*Highest Democratic elector.

James Currey, a lumber contractor of Shawneetown, Ill., shot and instantly killed his foreman, Johnson Rushing, at the latter's home about ten miles west of that city. The men were not working on account of the snow. Rushing proposed that they take the boss out and snowball him. Currey was lying across his bed. The men assented and Rushing started to pull Currey off the bed, when the latter pulled a revolver and shot Rushing five times, all the bullets taking effect in his head. After Currey realized what he had done he telephoned for the Sheriff to come and get him.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the boundary case between the states of Missouri and Nebraska in favor of the State of Nebraska. The case involved the ques-

tion as to whether a change of the course of the Missouri river has the effect of changing land which had heretofore been on the west side of the river, to the east side of the river, from the jurisdiction of Nebraska to the jurisdiction of Missouri, but the court held that it did not. The opinion was by Justice Harlan, who says that the boundary must remain in the middle of the old channel, as before the change.

The Turkish Government has completed arrangements with a foreign financial group, through the Ottoman Bank, for a loan of about \$15,000,000 to purchase new artillery. The occasion of the rearrangement is the recent Bulgarian purchase of quick-firing guns, which deeply impresses the Sultan.

their vote in 1900 in thirty-two states, and the official figures show losses in thirteen. The total gains of the Republicans were 732,048, and the total losses 312,249—a net gain of 419,799. The Democrats polled more votes in eight states than in 1900, but less in thirty-seven. Their total gains were 30,792, and the total losses 1,291,491—a net loss of 1,260,699.

Roosevelt carried thirty-two states, against twenty-eight by McKinley, and has 336 Electoral votes under the apportionment of 1900. McKinley had 292 under the apportionment of 1890, there having been an addition of twenty-nine by the last apportionment.

Parker carried thirteen states, against seventeen by Bryan, and has 140 Electoral votes. Bryan had 155 under the apportionment in force in 1900. Watson received his largest vote in Georgia, the total of that State, 22,634, with 29,508 in Nebraska, being nearly one-third his aggregate, 114,637. Barker polled 50,218 in 1900.

The Prohibition vote in 1900 was 208,791; in November, 260,303; a gain of 51,512. Four years ago the Socialists had an electoral ticket in thirty-two states, and polled 87,736 votes. This year they had a ticket in forty-five states, and the Debs vote was 391,587. In 1900 over 5000 votes were polled in only California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri and New York. In November Debs got over 5000 in California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin; the largest number, 69,225, in Illinois.

The vote of the Socialist-Labor party in 1900 was 39,944. This year it was 33,453—a loss of 6491 in these states: Colorado 335, Connecticut 575, Illinois 4698, Indiana 1598, Kentucky 596, Massachusetts 2359, Michigan 1012, Minnesota 974, Missouri 1875, New Jersey 2680, New York 9127, Ohio 2633, Pennsylvania 2211, Rhode Island 488, Texas 421, Virginia 58, Washington 1592, Wisconsin 223.

The Continental-Labor party had adherents only in Illinois—really Chicago, where 830 votes were polled.

The following table shows the official vote in each state for the five principal candidates:

STATE.	Roosevelt.	Parker.	Watson.	Swallow.	Debs.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	5,051	612	853
Arkansas	46,800	64,424	2,318	993	1,814
California	208,226	89,294	.....	7,380	29,555
Colorado	134,687	100,105	824	3,438	4,304
Connecticut	111,809	72,909	495	1,056	4,403
Delaware	23,714	19,360	51	607	146
Florida	8,314	27,406	1,605	5	2,337
Georgia	24,003	85,472	22,634	685	197
Idaho	47,583	18,480	353	1,053	4,949
Illinois	632,645	327,065	6,725	37,740	69,225
Indiana	369,289	274,345	2,444	23,496	12,013
Iowa	307,907	149,141	2,207	11,601	14,847
Kansas	210,873	84,800	6,156	7,245	15,494
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	2,511	6,609	3,602</



# THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
Editor and Proprietor.

A poor man does not need to be a poor sort of a man.

Small men do not gain great truths and great men do not retain them.

The Baldwin flying machine lighted in a tree. The only genuine and original flying machines also light in trees.

Abram Fried and Etta Fisch secured a marriage license in Chicago on a Friday. It was just the day for them.

English women universally condemn the American short-skirt habit; so would the American women if they had the English feet.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "The Standard Oil Company bows to public opinion." Does it? How much is public opinion taxed per bow?

A Pennsylvania man has applied to the court for a guardian to protect him from gullible women. Why doesn't he marry one with a project in chin?

Nikola Tesla has emitted the statement that the New York subway is nothing but an elevated road stuck into a hole in the ground. What is he going to do about it?

A man of the name of Letters has been appointed postmaster at Putnam, Conn. It is only fair to suppose that he will find life to be one continuous joke during his term of office.

Which way is the sun moving?—Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. Alas that our lamented friend, Rev. John Jasper, of Richmond, Va., is not alive to welcome the latest recruit to his cosmic theory!

The study of the westward movement of the geographical centers of American activity is highly interesting. The movement has been steady and natural. The centers of population, of manufactures, of farm values and areas of the productivity of the various leading crops of the country have all moved westward. The Mississippi Valley is now the center of the nation's wealth.

As if the eye were not a weapon with which every young woman is already expert, certain rules for an eye drill have recently been promulgated. It seems that the beauty of a woman's eyes lies not so much in their shape and color as in the way she uses them. Hence a long list of directions for rotating them so that the muscles may be best trained. Man never knows when he is safe.

The comparative rate of deaths and accidents on British and American railways is startling. On British railways only one passenger in something less than 200,000,000 is killed, while on American railways the fatal casualty is one in less than 2,000,000. One in less than 100,000 passengers is injured on American railways to one in more than 1,600,000 on British. An eminent railroad president explains this by saying that "under certain conditions the human brain refuses to work." And we seem to have the conditions.

Members of one religious denomination in the United States decline to vote because the name of God is not mentioned in the constitution. In Italy the Roman Catholics are forbidden to vote because the secular government has seized the city of Rome and the papal states and deprived the Pope of temporal power. It was thought by some persons that the new Pope would not insist on the order issued by his predecessor, but a cardinal has assured the Associated Press that special attention is to be called to the order shortly before the approaching general election in Italy. Less than one-half of the Italian Catholics have in the past respected the wish of the Pope in this respect.

A hundred years ago the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost" was worth about \$100. To-day it is priceless and Mr. Morgan, the present owner, is said to have paid a quarter of a million for it. There are pieces of tapestry in the possession of rich New Yorkers for which they have paid \$100 a square inch. Millet's "The Angelus" is said to be worth \$150,000 and there are hundreds of pieces of canvas scattered over Europe and America worth quite as much. When a Stradivarius violin is sold at public auction in London for so great a sum as \$3,500 the fact is deemed worthy to be cabled to the ends of the earth. A railroad is sold for a billion or a corner lot in Manhattan for the revenues of a principality and nothing is said. These bables, though of great price, are common enough. But a Strad! In all the world there are scarcely a dozen of these precious old fiddles and all the cunning of modern invention cannot add to their number.

As a general rule, woman becomes efficient in business in proportion as she can lay aside the peculiarities and prerogatives of her sex and become to all intents and purposes masculine. This is not said in mitigation of the obvious truth that indiscriminate contact with men in employment tends to unsex woman or in ignorance of the other fact that in many pursuits the feminine equipment fits its possessor

for a finer type of service than most men can reach. But whenever an employee's relationship to the work becomes complicated with the question of her sex, then there is friction, waste and an impairment of availability. The moment that the business of an office has to be conducted on the plan of a soiree there is an end to plain speech and quick work. It is not enough that a woman can do the same work as a man; she must be amenable without friction to the same rules, discipline and direct method as a man. Otherwise she stands in her own light.

Does the man pursue the woman or the woman pursue the man? That is a question which Bernard Shaw, the writer, has brought into interesting discussion. Shaw says that the idea that man is the conquering wooer is one of the absurd ideas that have come down to us from the centuries. Men believe it because it ministers to their vanity. They think themselves irresistible. Women permit them to believe it because it helps them to carry on the pretty game. Shaw says when a woman makes up her mind to marry a certain man that man's doom is sealed. Permitted to think he is the pursuer, he is being pursued so ingeniously that he does not realize the fact until he is in the toils. And in most cases he never finds out the fact. While woman is dragging her captive in her chariot wheels the captive thinks of himself as conqueror. He is snared in his own conceit. Rafford Lyke in an article in a recent magazine agrees with Shaw, and says the poets and novelists are all wrong in picturing man as the successful pursuer. Men and brethren, are these things true? Is it true that woman spreads her net so cunningly that we never know we are trapped? Are we inveigled, charmed, captured and domesticated under the impression that we, Lords of Creation, have done this thing? You that know, please tell us. It would be more to the point, however, if some bright woman, experienced in Cupid's way, would tell us the truth. It is noted that the champions of this new sex philosophy, thus far, are men. Tell us the secret, O woman.

"I'd like to preach a sermon on responsive children," said the man who makes chums of his dear ones. "I've always had a notion that pretty nearly all the mean streaks in a boy were caused by something his dad had or had not done, and I don't believe in original cussedness any more than I believe in infant damnation. If a boy grows up mean and selfish and snarly and full of kinks and trickery I want to know all about his parents before I pass judgment. When my boy hit the piano such a thump that he broke two hammers do you suppose that I came home to find him hiding in the cellar, scared to death of the licking that was coming his way? Not a bit of it. He looked me in the eyes like a little man and confessed his fault and promised to try to think in future. He understood me just as I understand him, and we'll be partners as long as God lets us live. I went over to buy his winter outfit. His mother generally does that, and you would have thought we were going to a circus, he was so tickled to be with me. He skipped along the street and whistled and frolicked and told me about what he would do when he got big and went to the store with his little boy; and I sort of swelled up as I looked at his brave young face, and hoped that people would know that he was my boy. He picked out his clothes. He knew what he wanted, and when the clerk had him toggled out in a blue coat with big buttons and stood up in front of the mirror he grinned so you could almost see that smile from the rear. And then there were other fixings and a pair of nobby shoes, and while we were waiting for my change boy snuggled up to me and said, 'You're awful good to me, papa. There ain't a boy on our street fixed up for winter so good as me. Thank you for being so good.' And he meant it. That came right from the man's heart in the boy's body. And I couldn't talk because I sort of choked up and thought of the many homes that might contain joy and happiness if parents only tried harder to understand their children. I've had some pretty good times in my life, but I never got more enjoyment for a small expenditure than on that store trip with my chum."

**Germans Learn the Language.**  
The German government knows by experience that the mastery of the language of the foreign country which they want to bring under their influence is an essential requisite for their representatives abroad. Because of this knowledge the acquirement of the difficult Chinese tongue is deemed obligatory for German representatives in China. With very few exceptions the German consular and diplomatic officers command the language of the foreign country in which they are located.

**Generosity of Mrs. Howard Gould.**  
At Port Washington, L. I., a week's services were held commemorating the generosity of Mrs. Howard Gould, who paid off the indebtedness on the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In the presence of the entire congregation Mrs. Gould, holding a gold candlestick in her hand, touched the lighted candle to the mortgage and burned it.

**Poor Time for a Call.**  
Mr. Lovett—Good evening, Tommy; is you sister at home?  
Her Brother—Yeh, but so is pop, an' he's got indigestion. You'd better skip.  
—Philadelphia Ledger.

One-half the stuff you buy does you no good.

## TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

If happiness were a sin some people would make the world brighter. It takes bread from Heaven to give strength for the business on earth. There is no communion with Christ where there is no sympathy with Him.

If you cannot see Christ in people, will you be able to find Him in Paradise?

When a man loves God he will think once in a while about the feelings of men.

The church that quarrels over the bricks takes a long time to build the house.

It is easier to test the Bible by your logic than it is to test your living by its laws.

A man must be blind to the wrongs of society to talk about the rights of the saloon.

It is a very comforting exercise to rip up the devil while you are riding on his road.

If a man has any selfishness in him it will come out when he sits next the window.

The perfect man has not been discovered in our day; we are all too modest to reveal him.

You may know what God thinks about a man's religion when you know what his children think.

If Gideon had stopped to paint his pitchers the Lord would have been looking for another general.

There always will be difficulties about the Bible if you grasp it by the blade instead of by the handle.

It is a good deal easier to trust God when you are poor than it is to prove your trust when you get rich.

It gets on a man's nerves to sit on the hard pews at church; with a picket fence at a ball game it's quite different.

A man cannot preach straight truths when he is trying to dodge between his Master above and his master in the pews.

## RESERVE OF THE JAPANESE.

They Tell Little Either of Their Own or National Affairs.

"During the last eight months," said D. B. Fullerton of Melbourne, Australia. "I have been in Japan, and came directly from that country to Washington."

"I had been in the country several times before, but on this recent visit my view of the people was clearer and I had greater opportunities to study them. To speak truthfully, a stranger cannot tell by the outward demeanor of the Japanese that they are engaged in a desperate struggle which involves their survival as a nation. Men and women go about their usual tasks as though nothing extraordinary was occurring. The only exception is when news of a victory comes they have a lantern parade at night by way of celebrating."

"Although I stayed eight months, I might have stayed that many years without ever getting an inkling of what the people think; they are just as polite just as amiable to foreigners, but no hint of their plans, no word as polite, just as amiable to foreigners comes to an alien. They keep their own counsel better than any people on earth. You may be on the best terms with a man whose son has been slain by the Russians and yet you will never hear him allude to it. While I was there an army of 80,000 men was moved from the north island by rail, and yet so quietly was this done that nobody knew what the change of the railway schedule was for, and I have never yet seen the occurrence chronicled in any newspaper."

"Besides this, the little brown men are in tip-top shape this summer; they have made record-breaking crops of grain and rice, and the silk production is far in excess of the average—the best, so I heard, ever known."

## METAL FURNITURE IN VOGUE.

Safe Gives Way to Desks and Cabinets Made of Steel.

Recent large conflagrations in the business sections of several large cities have been the means of booming metal office furniture. Some desks and racks of metal, which underwent a severe experience at the Baltimore fire, were found to be practically uninjured after the fiery visitation, and also to have preserved their contents. All of the troubles with the wooden furniture are said to arise from the warping and twisting of the wood entering into its composition. It is this and nothing more that puts a wooden desk out of service, the joints parting and the drawers becoming all awry. This cannot happen to the metal furniture, and therefore its life of usefulness is said to be without end. Desks and cabinets of metal are claimed to take the place of the safe to a very great degree. It is not necessary for the bookkeeper to put his books all in the safe every night, but simply to stow them away in his desk. This is not only a convenience but a saving in the matter of safes. The simple lines of these pieces are very pleasing and are approved from the sanitary standpoint. The articles are now made up in all the desirable shapes for general office use, including the desks of different shapes for various purposes and also cabinets of different shapes for filing drawers.—Scientific American.

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## PLEA FOR THE SIMPLE LIFE.

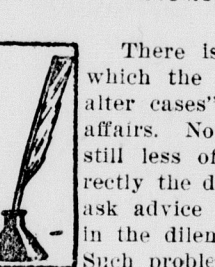


REV. R. A. WHITE.

Simple entertainment no longer satisfies. The stage, the press, art, fiction, and music are all in a mad rush to create or find new sensations for restless, dissatisfied patronage, burdened with many cares and oppressed by an indescribable ennui.

Simple, tasteful dress scarcely exists; we are an overdressed people, ruled by the latest convention of clothes makers. We are mad over superfluous wants. The people worry most over nonessential things. No one is any happier under these conditions. Everyone has a look of care. Our women are not rosy and contented looking. Our young men breed wrinkles early. Men and women who dress to suit themselves and be comfortable are freaks. To keep up appearances, people wear clothes which they have not paid for and cannot afford. To march with the procession, people eat food for which they have not paid the grocer, live in houses with rent in arrears, affect a style of life they have no visible means of supporting. Living at our present pace is responsible for most of our modern crime. From the snare of small debts, brought on by expensive living, many a man seeks to escape by certain speculations and finally by certain peculations.

## POWER OF CIRCUMSTANCE IN LOVE AFFAIRS.



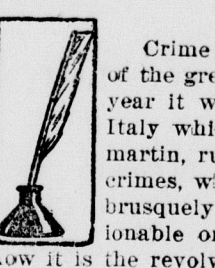
There is nothing in the conduct of life to which the trite old saying that "circumstances alter cases" applies more forcibly than to love affairs. No one is altogether sure of one's self, still less of another, and none can gauge correctly the depths of another's heart. They who ask advice concerning the course to be pursued in the dilemmas of love are usually ill advised.

Such problems are of those with which no one should intermeddle. The man who wishes to be told whether he will be safe in marrying a woman who he is reasonably sure loves him, but with whom he is not in love; a woman whom he likes thoroughly and of whom he cordially approves; must in all kindness and justice to himself and to her decide the question for them both. He only can judge whether his temperament is such that cordial liking for,

and a firm faith in, his wife can fill the place of genuine, permanent love, in case love declines to follow in their wake. He must take into consideration that sweetness is cloying when not desired, and question himself closely as to whether the demonstrations of a love which he does not share may not prove wearisome beyond his power to conceal that weariness.

There are not many women to whose hearts true and earnest love cannot find its way sooner or later; few who are proof against a loyal and loving lover. Which fact, in view of the insurmountable law that a woman may not choose, except from among those who choose her, is undoubtedly a merciful dispensation of providence. The love which lasts must be founded upon the rock of mutual respect, else, when the storms of adversity come and the floods beat upon that love, it will fail and fall like the house in the parable which was built upon sand.

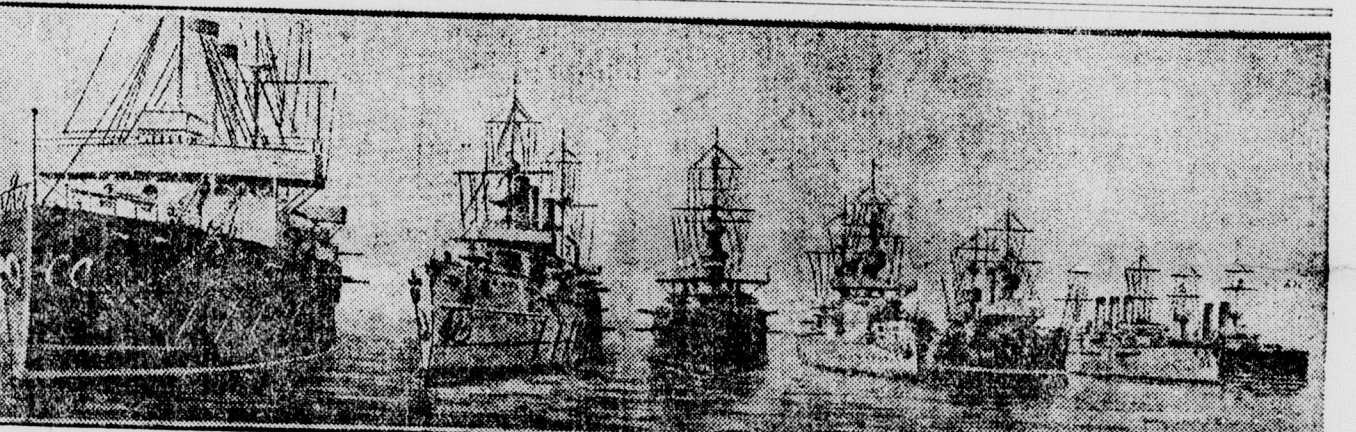
## WOMEN CRIMINALS WORSE THAN MEN.



Crime and criminal women have always been of the greatest interest to the vulgar herd. Last year it was the Humbert affair; this year it is Italy which, in the person of the Countess Bonmartin, runs in close rivalry to France. Certain crimes, which had grown rare of late years, have brusquely reappeared. Poison has become fashionable once more. For crime has its fashion; now it is the revolver, now vitriol, now poison. The dagger has been cast aside for a weapon as unerring, but more dangerous and even more dastardly—poison. And now rumors of poisoning cases are becoming more and more frequent. A few months ago Mme. Galtie, at Lectoure, and Mme. Massot, at Marseilles, were accused of poisoning their husbands, and at Rouen Mme. Bonroy is being tried for having killed her husband in the same way.

A poisoner has the maddened thirst of a drunkard, with this difference, however, that she pours out her beverage for others. She has visibly her hysteria. This refinement of cruelty, this sort of pernicious daintiness in crime, is a malady like any others. In certain women this hysteria will turn into a need of lying, of inventing extraordinary tales. In others it becomes a passion for writing unsigned letters, often addressed to themselves; in others still, it is the madness of crime, the impulsive, irresistible need of killing just for the pleasure of killing, to see the features drawn in the agony of pain, the throes of the dying.

Now we are having a little epidemic of poisoning. But a noticeable feature is this—all these crimes take place in the provinces. It would seem as if a Parisian woman, in her feverish existence, in her whirlwind of a life, has neither the time nor the quiet mind necessary to set upon a victim with the same cold slowness, the same daily ferocity. When a Parisienne does revenge herself upon somebody, she uses her revolver, in between two calls, or two outings in her automobile. Everything goes quickly in Paris, even murder.



ENGLAND. 1,807,250 tons. FRANCE. 755,757 tons. UNITED STATES. 616,275 tons. GERMANY. 505,619 tons. RUSSIA. 329,259 tons. ITALY. 232,434 tons. JAPAN. 232,434 tons.

## NAVIES OF WORLD COMPARED

If All Ships Now Under Construction Were Completed.

To-day.	Tons.	If All Ships Now Building Were Completed.	Tons.
1. Great Britain.....	1,807,250	1. Great Britain.....	1,807,250
2. France.....	755,757	2. France.....	755,757
3. Germany.....	387,874	3. United States.....	616,275
4. Russia.....	390,321	4. Germany.....	505,619
5. United States.....	294,405	5. Russia.....	473,799
6. Italy.....	232,434	6. Italy.....	232,434
7. Japan.....	232,434	7. Japan.....	232,434

## ORIGIN OF WORD PICNIC.

It Appeared in One of Lord Chesterfield's Letters.

"Whence the word 'picnic'?" asked a man who is fond of the study of the meaning and origin of words, in the New Orleans Times-Democrat. I do not know and have not been able to trace. My attention was directed to the matter by a recent article, in which it was stated that the derivation of the word picnic is uncertain. In London Notes and Queries of 1853 attempts were made to trace its origin. One correspondent says: "Under a French form the word appears in a speech of Robespierre, 'C'est ici qu'il doit m'accuser, et non dans les pique-niques.'" An earlier instance occurs in one of Lord Chesterfield's letters, dated October, 1784. Another writer of the same date tries to trace the word through France into Italy. Starting with the assumption that pique-nique in French implies a party at which each guest provides some special duty, he finds the Italian expression nicchia (duty) and piccola (a trifling service), and from these he coins piccola nicchia (picnic). A French encyclopedia, 1843, has it that the word is compounded of the simple English pic (to choose) and nick (in the nick of time, on the spur of the moment). In France the term is also used for indoor picnics. In America the word picnic is confined to out-of-door affairs, and in the old-time meaning of the word it was a basket dinner in the woods. The word is given a broader meaning now and is frequently used to describe the annual celebration of certain organizations."

## Author's Daughter Sings.

Miss Ethel Bret Harte, the daughter of the famous writer of early Californian life, has decided to devote herself

to concert work. Although Bret Harte made large profits from his writings and won a success which seldom comes to a writer as early as it did to him, he left his family in very straitened circumstances, and if it were not for the many stanch friends in the American colony in London Mrs. Bret Harte would often find it difficult to make both ends meet. With her children she has made her home in Bayswater ever since Bret Harte's death. The family difficulties have been complicated by threatened loss of sight of one of the sons and he has been sent to Switzerland in the hope that a renowned oculist may perform a successful operation.

Miss Bret Harte has had a long uphill struggle in her work. She served a stage apprenticeship with George Edwards and D'Oyly Carte. She has a soprano voice of excellent range and sympathetic quality and her one desire is to bring it to greater perfection. Her capacity for work seems endless and her love of music is as much of an incentive as the money which she hopes to bring into the family purse. It is extremely difficult to get a hearing on the concert stage in London, where only the well-known artists are invited to sing, but through the influence of the friends of the American author his daughter will have every opportunity to make the success which her friends anticipate.

## Watches Used in Old Days.

There is uncertainty as to when the portable watch, as we understand it to-day, came into use. It was probably at the close of the sixteenth century Queen Elizabeth owned a large number of watches. Mary Queen of Scots, was the possessor of a skull-shaped watch. In fact, the "death head" pattern was at that time much

in vogue. Endless were the styles, for there were watches shaped like books, pears, butterflies and tulips.

The Nuremberg egg was a special shape and was first made in 1600. Those queer shapes of watches prevented their finding a place in the pocket. When was the fob first used in the dress of man? The German fob is "fuppe" and it is believed that it came from Europe through the puritan, "whose dislike for display may have induced them to conceal their timekeepers from the public gaze."

This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that a short "fob" chain attached to a watch of Oliver Cromwell's in the British museum is, in point of date, the first appendage of the kind known. The watch is a small oval one in a silver case, and was made about 1625 by John Midnall of Fleet street.

## France's Money Troubles.

The French are having a hard time with their nickels. The old ones were so much like the silver franc piece that the people protested; they kept giving a piece worth 20 cents for one worth 5. At last they have changed the shape. The new nickel will be rounded with acute corners so that by the simple touch the difference will be perceptible. About twenty millions will, in a few days, be thrown into circulation.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Nothing Fast About Him.

Gladys (sighing)—Oh, dear, he hasn't proposed yet.  
Ethel—Well, what can you expect of a chap who never runs his auto over ten miles an hour!—Puck.

Some men would have no excuse for living if their wives didn't take in boarders.







# THE ENTERPRISE

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

The new year opens full of splendid promise. The policies under which our common country has prospered beyond the dream of the most sanguine have been approved by the people and continued for four years. The great enterprise of constructing the isthmian canal is under way. Our factories are busy, trade is active and healthful, agriculture prosperous and the growth and improvement of our town and country promises to be greater even than during the prosperous year now passing.

## HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The old year is passing. It has been a great year for South San Francisco. It has brought our town a large increase of wealth and population. Its beginning witnessed the advent of the electric railroad. Its close brings the beginning of work on the Bay Shore Cut-off. As the old year passes in darkness the electric light illuminates our town.

There is a move afoot in San Mateo to remove the limit on the number of saloon licenses that may exist at one time and to make the license fee any where from \$500 to \$1000 a year. That's the only plan that will ever prove satisfactory to the majority of the people there; but it will never satisfy the gang of red-handed grafters that has had the town in its grasp for so many years.—The Citizen, Palo Alto.

## ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.  
An equable and healthful climate.  
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

## Many Killed in the Tribal Wars.

Victoria, B. C. — His majesty's steamer Mutine, which has returned to Australia from a South-sea cruise, reports that tribal wars were being carried on in the New Hebrides, and many natives were being killed, especially on the island of Malekula. With the French war ship Muerthe, the Mutine investigated the "cutting out" of two trading vessels, and the natives who murdered part of the vessels' crews were guillotined by the French. Four natives were executed for the murder of Captain Pentecost, master of a trading vessel that was attacked, and two were punished with death for the murder of the captain and mate of the Ketchla Perle. A joint commission was held by the officers of the British and French ships to hear complaints of settlers, mostly concerning land disputes.

## Widows to Make Uniforms.

Washington.—Secretary Taft issue an order directing the Quartermaster-General to award the making of some 55,000 pairs of trousers for the enlisted men of the Army at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, to seamstresses in that city, mainly the widows and orphans of soldiers, thus settling a question raised some time ago, so far as the present lot is involved.

## Concession for Soldiers.

Washington.—The Secretary of War has issued an order authorizing recruiting officers to grant the privilege of living out of quarters to soldiers who were married prior to the last enlistment, or prior to their transfer to the recruiting service, and also to soldiers who hereafter may receive permission from the War Department to marry.

## Withdrawal of Port Arthur Fleet.

Tokio.—Admiral Togo announces the withdrawal of the majority of the fleet from Port Arthur.



When the gorgeously attired young woman with the imperious air entered the intelligence office the manager's desk was vacant. Half a dozen girls and women were seated in chairs, evidently waiting for her return.

"I want a cook," announced the imperious young woman, after gazing about her for a moment.

Nobody spoke or manifested any particular interest.

"Who is in charge here?" demanded the young woman.

After a long pause a faded blonde in rusty black sitting in a far corner of the room said: "The lady is not in now, but she comes back pretty quick, I guess."

The young woman frowned and tapped her foot on the floor impatiently. "Isn't there any one to attend to me?" she asked.

No one answered and the young woman frowned again and then surveyed the gathering.

"Can you cook?" she asked abruptly of a woman who sat near the desk.

The person addressed opened her cloak and unloosed a pearl and gold lorgnette from the bosom of a lace-trimmed, lilac silk waist. After examining the young woman with mild curiosity through its shriveling medium, she said in cool, even terms:

"No, I am afraid I cannot. Can you?"

The imperious young woman colored slightly. "I beg your pardon," she said.

"Don't apologize," said the other with sweet insolence. "We are all likely to make mistakes. Before you told us what you wanted I really had an idea that you were looking for a place."

—Chicago Daily News.

## SOME CURIOUS RACES.

Ostrich Beat Pelican, Dog, Cat and Monkey in Egypt.

When King Edward was last in Egypt, says London Tit-Bits, he found much amusement in a race, which included a pelican driven by Lord Dunmore, an ostrich steered by Gen. Dornier, a pig by Capt. Maxwell, a monkey piloted by Capt. Kekewich and a Cairo dog, a turkey and a cat, respectively under the control of Capt. Lewis, Col. Sandwith and Maj. Campbell. The pelican started a hot favorite; but alas! for human anticipations, while holding a good lead he caught sight of water and promptly made for it; the monkey spoiled the cat's chance by jumping on its back, and the ostrich won with ridiculous ease from the pig—a bad second—and the dog—a worse third.

A ladies' race recently witnessed at Mhow was both novel and startling in its developments. The fair competitors raced to a line of baskets placed across the course, and on a given signal each raised the basket in front of her. Surprise! Delight! Consternation! From under three sprang up tiny recruit boys, who presented pretty prizes to the fortunate winners, while from the other baskets emerged a regular menagerie. Here doves soared up into the sky, there a cat bolted as if pursued by a hundred dogs, while partridges, geese and hares scuttled away into the crowd.

In many a country district in Germany there is held an annual ox race, which attracts thousands of spectators. Each one is ridden bareback by its owner, without whip, spur, yoke or harness; and as the race is across a field a mile wide, and the riders have only their voices to guide the vagrant animals, the results are often highly diverting, especially as the spectators can add to the fun by shouting and gesticulating at the oxen and doing their best to divert them from the direct path.

Not long ago at Nogent-sur-Marne the International wooden-leg running championship was decided in the presence of 5,000 spectators. The distance was approximately 220 yards, and the winner was found in a M. Roulin, who proved the swiftest of sixty-seven competitors, and covered the journey in thirty seconds. Bordeaux finds its chief excitement in still racing. In a recent competition a youth, Alme Marin, covered 275 miles in a shade over seventy-six and one-half hours, using stilts six feet long and weighing sixteen pounds; while a short time ago the mayor of a small French town organized a race among the local drunkards—and won it himself.

But few, if any of these eccentric races are as exciting as the "hurry-scurry race" beloved of Canadians. This is a contest between canoeists, who at a given signal dive into the river, swim to their canoes in mid-stream, get in, cast loose and paddle for dear life to a distant buoy. Scarcely have they covered a dozen yards when the pistol barks again, each man tumbles out of his canoe and as quickly climbs in again to paddle away as before. At the next shot each man upsets his canoe and rights it again; and so on every few yards until the goal is reached. So expert are some of these paddlers that they can upset, right and climb into their canoes in less than four seconds.

## STRANGE CASE OF DEATH.

Man Was Shot, but None Could Tell for Years Whence Came Bullet.

"I suppose you've all either read or heard of Zangwill's book, 'The Big Bow Mystery,'" remarked the man who, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, had listened with an air of interest to the talk of strange cases that nonplused the detectives. But I happen to know of a case, not fiction, either, that was even more mysterious than the one related in that story. The man met his death, not by his own hand, before the doors were opened next day, in a room that no one could possibly have entered—doors locked on the inside, windows closed and shutters down.

"I knew the victim well," he continued, "for the mysterious death occurred in the little town where I was born and reared. He had a number of enemies, some desperate characters, who had threatened to kill him, and so when the news spread one morning that Henry Killiam had been found dead in his armchair, with a Winchester bullet in his heart, it was immediately inferred some one had shot him through a window or door."

"He was a bachelor, living alone, the servants all left at night, and nothing could have been easier. It was a winter night, and the victim, being subject to rheumatism, had closed every opening except the chimney. No bullet hole was found. Clearly he was not assassinated. Suicide next suggested itself. But it was known he never kept a pistol in his room and none was found when the magistrate, summoned by the frightened house help, broke the door in next morning. Still something had to be done, and the sheriff, for want of a better idea, arrested two or three who had recently made threats against the dead man and who were seen in the neighborhood that night. Certain circumstances did cast a slight suspicion on them, but the physical facts, of course, acquitted them at the trial."

"It looked as if the mystery would never be solved. When the man was removed from the room it was at once locked up, the colored caretakers refusing to touch an article in what was known as the 'haunted chamber.' 'Years passed. At last the heirs decided to sell the property. I went with the intending purchasers, friends of mine, to inspect the building, which was thrown open to us, completely. My curiosity at the unsolved mystery of Killiam's death revived as we entered the chamber where it occurred. It was as he had left it. The ashes were in the grate and thick dust, that rose in light clouds almost at a touch, was on all the furniture. The air was damp and musty."

"It was here in front of the fire Mr. Killiam was found dead, was it not?" I inquired of the colored man, who had mustered courage to enter with us. "Yas, suh," he replied, turning almost pale at the thought. "Scarcely had he spoken when I heard something roll from the grate and drop on the hearth. I picked it up by a sudden impulse. It was a Winchester cartridge shell, blackened with heat. To my mind it told the story plainly."

"It had evidently got mixed with the coal thrown on the fire by the servant and had lodged in some crevice between the bricks that held it firm and fast. Mr. Killiam came in on that fatal night, lit the fire already laid for him by the servants, closed every cranny to keep out possible drafts and sat down to rest and comfort before the blaze. The heat quickly caused the cartridge to explode, and, by one of those curious but not infrequent coincidences, the bullet found its way straight to the heart. It must have been an accident; I am sure none of his enemies would ever have thought of this plan of murder with its freedom from suspicion, and even if it had occurred to them they would naturally have believed it was a million to one the scheme would miscarry."

"Catching Snakes." "How do we catch live snakes?" echoed the dealer in response to the query. "Oh, it's easy enough when you know how. In the first place you have to be absolutely fearless of snakes. A person who is without fear can handle even deadly reptiles without danger. Most snakes, you know, attempt to escape when approached by a human being. That's where the catcher gets in his work. He will make a detour and head off the fleeing reptile, which then comes to a stop and retreats in another direction. Another detour again starts the snake on a different course, and these tactics are followed until the reptile comes to a bewildered pause. Then the catcher will take out his handkerchief. This he waves at arm's length to attract the snake's attention, and all the time he is edging up closer until he is right over the snake, which is concentrating all its attention on the flapping handkerchief. A quick movement enables the catcher to grasp the reptile back of the head, and an expert will have it subdued and under his control with a few gentle strokings. Black snakes, bull snakes, pine snakes, and other less venomous varieties are captured that way without difficulty."—Philadelphia Record.

Occasionally you see such a homely woman who has married that the situation demands an explanation.

Some Congressmen have fixed opinions—after the lobbyist sees them.

## JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Possessory rights only are held, in Cahill vs. Cahill (Conn.), 60 L. R. A. 706, not to be sufficient to sustain an action of ejectment without showing the legal title.

A receivership is held, in Vila vs. Grand Island E. L. I. & C. S. Co. (Neb.), 63 L. R. A. 791, to be a purely ancillary remedy, and not to be maintainable in a proceeding instituted solely for that purpose.

The power to tax the exercise of a power of appointment by will is held, in re Delano (N. Y.), 64 L. R. A. 279, not to be destroyed by the fact that the power of appointment was created by deed prior to the passage of the statute providing for the tax.

Forbidding a barber to exercise his trade on Sunday is held, in State vs. Sopher (Utah), 60 L. R. A. 468, to be a proper exercise of the police power, and not to restrain him unconstitutionally of personal liberty or deprive him of liberty or property without due process of law.

The attempted smuggling of goods into the United States is held, in 581 Diamond vs. United States (C. C. App. 6th C.), 60 L. R. A. 595, to justify their forfeiture, as against the claims of one from whom they were obtained from the smuggler by a fraudulent purchase, which remains unrescinded.

The writ of error coram nobis is held, in Collins vs. State (Kan.), 60 L. R. A. 572, not to lie to vacate a judgment of conviction and secure a retrial of the accused, because of his inability within the statutory limit of time to prepare a record on appeal showing the errors of which complaint was made.

The right of a man to convey or encumber his homestead without the cooperation of his wife, as allowed by law, is held, in Gladney vs. Snyder (Mo.), 60 L. R. A. 880, to be a vested one which the legislature cannot destroy, notwithstanding it may be defeated by the filing by the wife of a claim as prescribed by statute.

A person who was not corporeally present in the demanding State at the time of the commission of a crime with which he is charged, is held, in people ex rel. Corkran vs. Hyatt (N. Y.), 60 L. R. A. 774, not to be a fugitive from justice in another State within the meaning of the United States constitution, requiring the delivery up of fugitives from justice for punishment.

The Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas holds, in Doulton vs. State, 73 S. W. 395, that where affidavits show that after the jury in a criminal prosecution had retired, and before they had agreed on a verdict, they discussed the failure of the defendant to testify, their verdict of guilty will be set aside, notwithstanding affidavits of the jurors stating that the discussion did not influence their conclusion. See Buessing vs. State (Tex. Cr. App.), 63 S. W. 318.

The authority of a municipal corporation to provide fuel for paupers is sustained in re Municipal Fuel Plants (Mass.), 60 L. R. A. 592, but the right of the legislature to empower them to buy and sell fuel in competition with private enterprise is denied, although it is scarce and high in price, and the cost to consumers may be thereby reduced, unless there is such a scarcity as to create a general and widespread distress in the community which cannot be met by private enterprise.

## OLD SCHOOL BOOKS.

Do Not Have Pleasant Effect on This Fellow's Memories.

How many people, I wonder, have a pleasant recollection of their lesson books? A B C may not always be disagreeable, while such first steps in learning are more than half a joke, meaning chiefly an extra hour in the pleasant atmosphere of "down stairs" in the delightful society of that fascinating personality, yept, "mother."

Nor, when the youthful feet have ascended a good bit higher up the educational ladder, and the acquiring mind begins to feel something of its own capacity and power, are lesson books wholly unpleasant. Rather is it just after those deceptive easy beginnings have been mastered, when the sober reality and drudgery of education becomes only too apparent, that lessons, and all connected with them, grow distasteful, and the struggling scholar sorely needs some flavor of romance and vivid picture writing, mingled with his learning, to beguile his upward way.

To this day, after the passage of several decades, I cannot think of some of my own lesson books without a glow of resentment rising in my mind. How well I remember even the outward aspect of the dreary little pile of volumes, heaped upon a slate as a foundation, that I wrestled with every weary afternoon, and repeated pages from, with more or less accuracy, the following mornings. Dismal little tomes they were! With dingy cover, dog-eared and ink-stained interiors, for those selfsame books had descended to me through quite a long succession of older brothers and sisters, whose marks and remarks inscribed therein were to me the only human feature or interest they contained—exciting somewhat the same sentiments a prisoner might feel, beholding on his prison walls rude cuttings, sentences or drawings, left there by his predecessors in wretchedness.—Pilgrim.

Not Based on Experience. Askitt—I see you have written an article on how to succeed. Is it based on your own experience?

Rockey—Oh, no. If I'd done as I advise I would have been noble and honest, but I wouldn't have been rich.—Town Topics.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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## IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

Advice for Him. "Ladies and gentlemen," said the political speaker, "I point with pride—" "Don't point," piped a small voice emanating from the front row of seats. "My mamma says it ain't nice."—Kansas City Times.

## ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

## At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured: To save all he can. To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.

To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.

To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.

That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.

That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and

That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.

Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire. The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.

I represent strong companies only. E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

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Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE, South San Francisco, Cal.

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## TOWN NEWS

1905.

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Subscribe for the Enterprise.  
More dwelling houses wanted.  
Doing is better than resolving.  
Pay your subscription to the Enterprise.

S. D. Trask is seriously ill at his home in this town.

Watch your home town grow the next twelve months.

Jim Healy paid a brief visit to friends here last week.

J. H. Bean has opened a restaurant in the Merriam Block.

Firemen's Ball at the Pavilion this evening. Don't forget it.

Quinn & Hurley have the contract for painting the Martin building.

The recount has reduced Supervisor Debenedetti's majority from 32 to 6 votes.

The Board of Supervisors will hold the regular January meeting on Tuesday next.

The Martin building on Grand avenue is in the hands of the painters and plasterers.

Hon. Jos. J. Bullock, District Attorney, was in town on official business Thursday.

The Postoffice building was lighted by electricity for the first time on Tuesday evening.

Judge Brown of San Mateo has been appointed Clerk of the U. S. Court for the Northern District of California.

Levi Dien has purchased of the Land and Improvement Co. lot No. 31 of block No. 99, on Commercial avenue.

Contractors Rose and Tevis have the frame up for Mrs. Harrington's two-story hotel building on San Bruno avenue.

Subscribe for the Enterprise.

The town of San Mateo has enjoyed a real estate and building boom throughout the year 1904. Transfers approximate the sum of \$500,000.

Supt. Edwards of our local Power and Light Co. has made rapid progress the past week putting electric lights into buildings in the central part of the town.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

The following natives of Halfmoon Bay were noted trailing in a bunch Tuesday evening in San Francisco: Andy Gilcrest, Joe Francis, Harry Archer, Wm. Whiteman, John Debenedetti, Peter Holmes.—Coast Advocate.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building.

The contest started by James T. Casey to oust J. Eikerenkotter from his seat as Supervisor of the First Township has about petered out. In his complaint, he charged almost everything, but at the trial proved nothing.—Leader, San Mateo.

Terry Masterson, an old-time resident of San Mateo county, now of the City of San Francisco, was in town Wednesday calling on old acquaintances. Terry is looking for a good place to put some cash into real estate. This is the spot, Friend Terry.

Mrs. Alice Wallace met with a painful accident on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Wallace paid a visit to her friend, Mrs. McCormick, on Grand avenue, and as she was returning, slipped and fell on the sidewalk. She suffered a fracture of her collar bone by the fall.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Departed this life, after a brief illness of three days, at his home in this town, on Thursday, December 29, 1904, at the age of 58 years, Samuel Dennis Trask, beloved husband of Maria A. Trask, and father of Miss Stella Trask, Mrs. J. LaBree of Los Angeles, Mrs. J. Samuel and Jesse Trask. The deceased was a native of Springfield, Maine, and one of the pioneers of this little town. Funeral services at Golden Gate Undertaking Parlor, Mission street, San Francisco, at 2 p. m. today. Interment, Cypress Lawn Cemetery. The bereaved wife and children have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

## NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

## FIREMEN'S BALL.

At Armour Pavilion this evening our own fire ladders will give their annual entertainment. The music will be furnished by Warren's orchestra. The ball will be the social event of the season. Don't forget to secure tickets.

## NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

## RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The December water rate must be paid on or before the last day of December. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of January and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

## REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

## FEAR GAVE HIM DISEASE.

Dread of Hydrophobia Causes Man to Become a Maniac.

Chicago.—A remarkable case of hydrophobia was revealed at Helgewisech by the death of Frederick Johnson, superintendent of the Western Car Foundry Company. Johnson died Sunday after becoming a maniac from whom his wife and children were forced to flee in terror. Johnson had a pet dog, to which the family was devoted. He believed that the dog was bitten by a rabid animal last summer and brooded over the fact, finally ordering a policeman to kill the animal.

No one knows that he was ever bitten by the dog and there are no marks of inoculation on his body. Dr. Clark of Hammond and other doctors who attended him believe that Johnson suggested to himself that he had hydrophobia and finally became mad with horror because of fear of the disease.

## SAWING WOOD FOR CHARITY.

Leading Men of an Ohio City Take Part in a Novel Public Contest.

Akron, Ohio.—A wood-sawing contest for the benefit of a local charity was held on a raised platform in front of the Akron Savings Bank. "Matt" Wein's five and drum corps was the orchestra.

Judge J. A. Kohler and R. M. Wanamaker, after dropping \$5 each into the hat, grabbed a bucksaw apiece. The logs were of apple wood and the perspiration was profuse. The Judge finished first and Wanamaker dropped \$5 into the pile. A large crowd applauded.

Then other contests were held at \$5 each between Mayor Kemple and Colonel Sanford, Judge Grant and Forest Firestone, City Solicitor E. E. Wells and Mr. Wanamaker, who again was forced to pay.

Attorney C. C. Benner was master of ceremonies and fined O. C. Barber and F. J. Ritchie, two millionaires, \$15 each for non-appearance.

## Provision for Lepers.

Washington.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa last week introduced two bills, one appropriating \$250,000 for the use of some abandoned military reservation in the United States as a leprosarium for the care and treatment of persons in the United States suffering with leprosy; the other appropriating \$100,000 for a leprosy hospital in the Hawaiian islands. Both proposed institutions are placed under the control of the public health and marine hospital service.

## Harvard Shows Heavy Decline.

Cambridge, Mass.—The Harvard University Catalogue for 1904-05, just issued, shows Harvard's registration this year, exclusive of the summer school and Radcliffe College, to be 4136, as compared with 4328 last year, or a loss of 192. The figures including Radcliffe and the summer school make the loss for Harvard even greater. This year the total, including these two departments, is 5550, against 6040 last year, making the loss 490.

## German Losses in Africa.

Berlin.—The casualties to December 21st among the German troops operating in German Southwest Africa follow: Officers, 49; men, 510. These figures represent deaths from all causes and include the missing. The heavy percentage of officers killed is attributed to the good marksmanship of the natives.

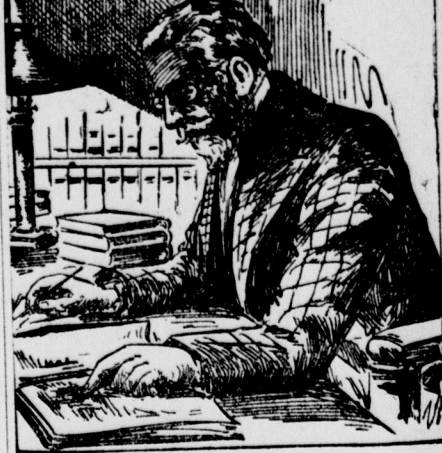
## To Change Election Date.

Washington.—Representative Livingstone of Georgia introduced a joint resolution providing that hereafter electors for President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress shall be voted for in each State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September.

## King Peter Signs the Press Law.

Belgrade, Servia.—King Peter has signed the new press law, which practically abolishes freedom of the press in Servia, though aimed principally at the anti-dynastic and opposition papers.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



## One Hundred Years Ago.

James Monroe was appointed minister to Spain.

The French governor of Guadaloupe forbade the shipping of newspapers to the colony.

Owing to a long dry season the coffee crop of Mexico was a complete failure.

Three hundred slaves were employed at the shipyards at Antwerp, Germany.

As the south wing of the capitol at Washington was not completed, the members of the House of Representatives met in the library of the building.

All talk of war between England and Spain had ceased, notwithstanding the capture of the treasure frigates, for which no reparation had been made.

The Hibernia, at that time the largest man-of-war ever built in England, was launched at Plymouth.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Spain ordered 8,000 stands of arms to equip her soldiers who were going to Mexico.

Political riots occurred in London.

President Guerrero of Mexico relinquished the extraordinary powers granted to him by Congress on account of the Spanish invasion.

The City Council of Washington passed a law prohibiting gambling.

The Siamese twins were exhibited in London.

Troops of Monterey revolted against the governor of California, with a view to give all offices to Californians.

Sam Patch killed himself by jumping from the Genesee Falls at Rochester, N. Y.

Fifty Years Ago.

The American Ship Herald was fired on by a British man-of-war.

The Canadian legislature voted \$100,000 toward the British patriotic fund.

New Granada prohibited the exportation of guano.

The city of Boston adopted a new charter.

A telegraph line was opened between Paris and Bastia.

Eighteen British and twelve French ships were lost on the Black Sea.

The mosque of the Sultan was blown down by the storm which wrecked many other buildings in Constantinople.

Forty Years Ago.

A school census made by the controller placed the population of Chicago at 169,353.

Sheridan sent an army through Front Royal in the Shenandoah Valley, capturing many prisoners, guns and horses.

Chicago was the hiding place of hundreds of men who had fled from their homes to avoid the draft, and many army officials were searching for them.

Three bounty jumpers, arrested and convicted of desertion in Chicago and St. Paul, were sentenced to be shot at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Reports circulated throughout the North that the movement of Sherman through Georgia toward Charleston was intended to give Georgia and South Carolina an occasion, desired by them, to secede from the Confederacy.

Thirty Years Ago.

Forty persons were drowned by the sinking of the packet Empire at New Orleans.

The government of Saxony forbade the practice of cremation.

Gladstone and Archbishop Manning were engaged in spirited exchange of press interviews on the relative demand of church and state on a Roman Catholic.

England was thrown into a state of excitement by the reported death of Queen Victoria in Balmoral castle.

St. Petersburg newspapers announced that the government had determined to introduce a system of compulsory education.

Lieutenant Governor V. V. Smith proclaimed himself the lawful governor of Arkansas instead of Governor Garland, elected under the new constitution, and appealed to the President to sustain him.

Twenty Years Ago.

The French forces captured and occupied Tamsui, China.

The official canvass of New York State was completed, assuring the election of Cleveland as President.

A treaty of commerce between the United States and the Spanish West Indies was concluded with Spain.

The tribunal in Paris proclaimed the absolute divorce of Mme. Patti from the Marquis de Caux.

## MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable fat cattle not plentiful and prices have advanced some, while commoner grades are offered freely at steady prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Desirable sheep and lambs not plentiful, meeting ready sales at slightly advanced prices.

HOGS—Not plentiful, in good demand, market strong to higher.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are as follows (less 50 per cent shrinkage on cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Steers, 7½¢@8¢; 2nd quality, 6½¢@7¢; Thin Steers, 5½¢@6¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 5½¢@5¾¢; third quality, 4½¢@5¢.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 125 to 250 lbs., 5½¢@5¾¢; over 250 to 350 lbs., 4¾¢@5¢; rough undesirable hogs, 4¢@4½¢; hogs weighing under 125 lbs., 4½¢@5¢.

SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, 3½¢@4¢; No. 1 Ewes, 3¢@3½¢; Suckling Lambs, 4½¢@4¾¢; per lb., live weight.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs., alive, gross weight, 4½¢@5¢; over 250 lbs., 3½¢@4½¢.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEER—Market strong on good, heavy Steers; other grades Beef weak.—First quality steers, 6½¢@6¾¢; second quality, 5½¢@6¢; third quality 4½¢@5¢; thin steers, 3½¢@4¢; first quality cows and heifers, 5½¢@5¾¢; second quality, 4½¢@5¢; third quality, 4¢@4½¢.

VEAL—Large, 5½¢@6¢; medium, 6½¢@7¢; small, good, 7½¢@8½¢.

MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6½¢@7¢; light, 7¢@7½¢; Heavy Ewes, 5½¢@6¢; Light Ewes, 6¢@6½¢; Spring Lambs No. 1, 8¢@9¢; fair Lambs, 7½¢@8¢.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8¢@8½¢.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 11½¢@12½¢; picnic hams, 7½¢; Boiled Hams, skin on, 17¢; skin off, 19¢.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 15½¢; light S. C. bacon, 14½¢; med. bacon, clear, 10½¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 10¢; clear, light bacon, 12½¢; clear ex. light bacon, 13¢.

BEER—Extra Family, bbl., \$11.00; do. hf. bbl., \$5.75; Family Beer, bbl., \$10.50; hf. bbl., \$5.50; Extra Mess, bbl., \$10.50; do. hf. bbl., \$5.50.

POULTRY—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 9½¢; do. light, 9¢; do. Bellies, 10½¢; Clear, bbls., \$19.00; hf. bbls., \$9.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf. bbls., \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.

LARD—Prices are as follows: 7cs, ½ bbls., 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s.

Compound 6 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ Cal. pure 9 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ 9¼

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ¼¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.40; 1s \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s .... 1s, .....

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC

via the

Ogden Short Line

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....100,000.00  
PAID UP CAPITAL.....50,000.00  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....2,500.00

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Cosmetics for the Complexion and Hair, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Candles, Cigars, Etc. Prices reasonable.

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Wieland, Fredericksburg,

United States, Chicago,

Willows and



# Toilers of the Columbia

By PAUL DE LANEY

Author of "Lord of the Desert," "Oregon Sketches," and other Pacific Coast Stories



## CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

The northsiders guarded their traps. It was believed that with the approach of night the southsiders would steal upon the traps in squads and attempt their destruction. The trouble had been too long brewing to give up after one slight engagement. The fishermen on both sides felt that a principle was involved and they were there to settle it by might. The gillnetters declared that the traps were gradually destroying the run of fish while the trappers claimed that the gillnets were doing greater harm to the industry than the traps. The men had spent their lives fishing, the support of their families depended upon it, and it was truly a vital issue with them.

The run of fish was getting lighter every year and whatever the fault might be it was evident that the industry would soon become a thing of the past. It was natural that both sides should strike hard now as each respectively considered that the other was the cause of the dying industry.

The shore people had communicated with the men on the water several times during the day. The women had prepared meals and sent them out by the boys of the village to a number of the men. But the fishermen were badly scattered and many of them went without meals.

Sankala had made many inquiries for Dan Lapham but he had not been seen since the departure of the boats from the north shore.

He had led the way and given directions for the men to follow. But no one who had come ashore could give any tidings of the young fisherman. Sankala had prepared two meals and sent them out by the boys but they were unable to find him.

When night came still there was no tidings from the young fisherman. The girl could endure it no longer. She prepared enough lunch for a siege and slipped away to the beach unobserved. She knew that if Dan had not been killed or captured, he would be found near his trap at the lower end of the bay.

The night was very dark, and a storm was brewing, but she believed that she could make it to his trap before it grew too dangerous.

She tried the fishing boat but her strength was not sufficient to launch it. Then she drew a small skiff to the water's edge. It would not live in a heavy storm, but Sankala knew that if she could reach Dan his strong arms would bring her safely ashore again. The roar of the surf on the bar was already distinct. An occasional whitecap leaped above the murky horizon to the southwest. Dark, misty clouds obscured the last star. The wind was already moaning in the boughs of the tall firs on the hills.

Sankala shoved the light craft into the water, and, guided by the interval flashes from Cape Disappointment light house, she pulled toward the foot of the rocks where lay the fish trap tended by Dan Lapham.

## CHAPTER XV.

### Rescued by the Enemy.

An accident had befallen Dan Lapham in the early morning engagement. In the rush for boats before it was still daylight he had taken the first one he came to. He led the way to the place where he expected to find the southsiders, and was followed by the long array of northside fishermen in their boats.

He was far in advance of the other fishermen, expecting to locate the enemy and then await the arrival of his colleagues and assist them in the attack. Before a single shot was fired and before daylight began to dawn Dan came to grief in a most unexpected manner. The river brought with it all kinds of driftwood from above. The fishermen were constantly on the lookout for this, for large logs, famous the world over for their length and size, often come down with a speed and force sufficient to crush a river steamer, and the small craft of the fishermen would stand no more show before these than would an egg shell.

But it was not one of these that caused Dan trouble. It is the concealed from which most harm comes in all of the experiences of life. It is the hidden that takes man unawares and dashes his hope to pieces or frustrates his plans at the most unexpected moment. We may battle with the open enemy with hope of success, but the one in ambush takes us at a disadvantage and destroys or is victorious over us before we are even prepared for defense.

Dan was keeping a sharp lookout for the enemy. He knew the plans of the southsiders and expected to intercept them before they should divide up into squads. While there was still none in sight he was sending his frail old craft like a cutter through the water. An old snag was slowly beating its way with the current and tide to the ocean. It was one of those heavy, pitchy fir trunks whose weight kept it deep in the water. Only a few inches of a knot, dark as the water itself, projected above the surface, and the thing stood like a rock directly in front of the fisherman's boat.

Unconscious of its presence he sent the old craft against it with a terrific sweep of the oars and the results were

as sudden as a flash. The boat was already running deep in the water from the weight of the sea which it had taken from below, and when its rotten hull struck the snag it was practically torn asunder.

It went down like a rock, and the young fisherman had either of two alternatives. One was to take refuge by clinging to the cause of his disaster and the other was to swim for the island.

But there was no time to waste under such conditions. As soon as he had recovered from the shock which had sent him deep below the surface he arose and swam for the snag which danced about for a moment, after its contact with the boat, like a top.

He clung to this for several moments when he discovered that it was taking a course ranging farther from the island and heading directly for Disappointment rocks. The experienced fisherman knew what this meant. Raising his head as high as he could above the surface of the water he sighted the dark outline of the nearest point on Sand island as marked by the accumulated driftwood, taking Tillamook lighthouse for his guide, and swam in a southwesterly direction.

Dan Lapham was a good swimmer and was strong and experienced, but the water was cold and the current pulled at him like a thing of life. Battling to keep from being drawn to Disappointment rocks and at the same time to gain the nearest point of the island he soon found it telling upon his strength.

Benumbed and exhausted he felt that ease coming over him which is never experienced except under certain conditions. He had heard men rescued from drowning, tell of this sensation. He knew at once what it meant. His strokes grew weaker, and in spite of the fact that a consciousness came over him that he was gradually giving away he felt a certain amount of relief that is said to always come to the perishing man in his last moments—a dizziness, lulling feeling that makes death rather welcome than appalling.

A dull buzzing sound entered his ears. His limbs moved as if in a dream. The water seemed freed all at once from its chill. The darkness gathered more deeply but it was as gentle as the shadows of sleep. The waves rocked him as smoothly as a babe in a cradle.

"Sankala!" he spoke. "Sankala! I cannot be! I cannot leave you. I must not surrender. Arms and legs, you have never failed me. Heart, send forth that blood you owe to Sankala and revive this body to battle the waves and live for the poor, unfortunate orphan girl!"

With a spasmodic effort he arose from his sinking attitude. He shot forth his limbs with forced and awkward motion. It was then that Dan Lapham discovered the weakness of will power compared with the grip of fate. He saw that youth, strength, determination, must all yield to the inevitable.

But the same fate that had carried him to the border of the dark shadow now threw a straw within his reach. A dark solid object grated against his side. He was caught by it and carried along at a slow but steady rate of speed. He reached out his hand and clasped the limb of a tree. One of the fallen monarchs of the upper country had been caught in the flood and was being carried to the ocean.

Lapham dragged himself upon its branches and closed his benumbed hands upon two of them that he might not be swept away. Thus, exhausted and in a semi-conscious condition, he lay upon the drift, which was pursuing its course toward the ocean.

"Steer clear of that drift, mate," exclaimed a man's voice, low and husky.

Five men were seated in a boat. Four of them were lying upon their oars. The fifth was steering the craft. The men were merely using their oars to keep the boat from drifting seaward and the steersman was holding her along side the current. While the men held the oars in their hands long, black guns lay across their laps.

It was the advance guard of the southsiders. They were in waiting for the approach of the northside fishermen. A slight redness above the horizon to the east indicated that morning was approaching. The men had been watching for the approach of the northsiders for several moments. They were the lower guards, who expected to apprehend the fishermen of the traps in the lower bay. A large log with branches extending in many directions had almost run into them. So dark was the night that it had approached them very closely before they saw it. It was this that had called for the command to the steersman.

"There is a man aboard that drift!" exclaimed one of the men. "Tie on to the drift," said the leader.

One of the men grabbed a branch of the drift and the boat and log floated along together.

"The man's dead," remarked one of the fishermen as he came near the object. "Bring him aboard, anyway," said the leader, "and we will bury him on the sand spit."

Then the fishermen raised Dan Lapham from his place on the drift, fairly prying his clenched hands from the

branches of the tree, and laid him in the boat at their feet.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### Daring the Elements.

"Give him a drop of whisky. He is not dead by any means." "Raise him up—light in, boys, and rub him! He is one of old Seadog's slaves, but he is human and we will treat him as such."

Thus spoke the men who had rescued Dan Lapham from the floating timber. They worked with him sometime before he was restored to a thorough consciousness. The men knew him well and treated him kindly, though they now regarded him as a legitimate "prisoner of war."

Lapham was favorably known by all of the fishermen and boatmen of the river. His extraordinary strength gave him prominence among the toilers of the river, while his courage and kindness gained for him their respect.

The half-drowned fisherman received the same care and attention as would one of their own number. One shared a dry vest with him; another had an extra rain coat and with this garment and that he was soon warmly clad, and with youth and reviving strength he was soon himself again.

But the scenes were rapidly shifting. Dawn was breaking and the approach of the northsiders had been discovered. The boats began to line up for the capture of the fishermen from the north side who were supposed to be ignorant of the presence of the southsiders.

Dan Lapham was placed in a peculiar position, but one common in war. He was to sit side by side with the enemy and receive the fire of his friends. He knew what his companions in the boat did not know. He knew that the northside fishermen were armed, and that they would come prepared to do war unto death. He knew that he would soon be subjected to their fire and that they would shoot to kill.

Closer and still closer the northsiders approached. They lined up through the gloom of dawn like so many specks on the river and bay. The southsiders lay upon their oars with guns in hand. To row down upon them and capture them at a given signal was the previously arranged plan.

The keen whistle of a small launch rang out over the water from the head of the southside flotilla and the little fleet moved to the north under the steady strokes of the oarsmen.

"Bing!" rang out a rifle shot from the north side.

"Bing! Bing! Bing!" followed a succession of shots from the same direction.

The southsiders were taken completely by surprise. They had come to capture, not to fight, but now that the trouble was on, it was left to them to fight or to flee. The bitter feeling so long existing between the two stubborn factions would not permit the latter alternative, and as if from common command, the southsiders raised their rifles and poured forth a volley in the direction of their competitors. This was returned by a heavy volley from the north side, and then a desultory firing began all along the line.

The fishermen were not accustomed to the use of fire arms nor this manner of warfare and it was better for them that they were not. After the second volley the members of each contending element began to fall back and the boats scattered in every direction. But neither side would abandon the struggle. It was the purpose of the southsiders to destroy the traps, while it was the determination of the northsiders to defend them to the last.

At the very first volley from the north a rifle bullet struck the fisherman directly in front of Dan Lapham, the very man who had aided in resuscitating their captive. He was wounded in the side and fell into Dan's arms. Dan begged them to pull for the island that the wounded man might receive better care. His request was granted, for the fishermen now were anxious for an excuse to get out of a fight that was so much more real than they had expected.

(To be continued)

"Don't Grit Your Teeth." "No teeth to fill," the dentist said to the man in the chair, "but you are grinding off your teeth more than you ought to. Do you grit your teeth in your sleep?"

And the man said he didn't stay awake long enough to know about that, but were they much ground off?

"More than they ought to be at your age," said the dentist. "You have worn the enamel off from some of them and got down to the dentine."

"What's going to happen?" asked the victim.

"Why, if you keep on grinding them off," said the dentist, "the teeth will hollow out and we'll have to put plugs in them with gold tops to give them new grinding surfaces."

This wasn't a very pleasant prospect, so later the man sought to ascertain for himself whether he did grit his teeth unduly. And while he was still unable to stay awake long enough to find out, he did discover that he had a habit at times of gritting his teeth in his waking moments, when he sat back from his work to think of something, for instance. And he made up his mind that he would stop that, anyway, and he hoped that he might thus stop grinding his teeth in his sleep, if he did so grind them. For, fine as they might be, he didn't want any of those nice little gold-capped plugs put in his teeth if he could help it.—New York Sun.

The best mathematics—that which doubles the most joys and divides the most sorrows.

The skeleton alone of an average whale weighs twenty-five tons.

In idleness there is perpetual despair.—Carlyle.

## INTERESTING STUDENTS.

### Many Filipinos Placed in American Schools by Uncle Sam.

A great deal of interest is being shown regarding the new pupils Uncle Sam has brought from the Philippine Islands and placed in various schools of this country. More than 100 Filipinos were selected by the government to come to this country and receive an education at the public expense, with a view to their returning to the islands and spreading the light of knowledge among their relatives and associates. Most of the contingent are in high schools under the care of the War Department.

From this number six of the brightest, four boys and two girls, were placed in the Drexel Institute and the School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum, both of Philadelphia, the boys being in the latter school. One of the girls will study domestic science, the other, after a year at Drexel, will take a course at the Women's Medical College. Of the four boys, one will study architecture, two painting, and the fourth lithographic art.

The four boys are of various grades of intelligence. At least one is fully the equal, if not the superior, in mental force to the average American boy student at the school. The others are well able to hold their own in the classes. They are not all shy, but move among their fellow students with a modest air that is entirely devoid of self-consciousness. They have necessarily attracted a great deal of attention and can scarcely walk through the corridors of the School of Industrial Art, where nearly 1,200 students are enrolled, without causing heads to turn and whispered explanations to be made. It troubles the four black-haired boys not at all. They behave like Chesterfields at all times, and are not a bit suggestive of the

other commodities going in. Consequently, much of this traffic has to be handled by American transportation agencies. The United States has 2,000 cargo boats on the Great Lakes, while Canada had only thirty; and all the principal American railways have working alliances with those of Canada. Therefore, two other transcontinental railway systems are now being projected for Canada, that the wheat belt may be properly served. These are the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern lines, bisecting the prairies at distances apart which will enable the as yet untitled areas to be brought into speedy cultivation, and affording facilities for peopling the tenantless wilds at a rate undreamed of ten years ago.

Nothing so eloquently attests the altered attitude of the world to Canada as her increased immigration and especially that from across the American border. In 1893 only 10,000 immigrants entered Canada, whereas in 1903 the total had grown to 124,653. In 1896 only 44 Americans applied for homesteads, while in 1902 the number had grown to 21,672 and last year this total more than doubled, rising to 47,780, which figure is expected to duplicate itself during the present season.

## YOUNGER WOMAN'S REVENGE.

### Youthful Rival of Ancient Bride Made Things Unpleasant.

Dodson married his second wife not long ago. He had considerable difficulty in deciding just who she should be. When he took his first matrimonial trip there were several of his ardent admirers who thought themselves seriously wronged by his choice, and when finally he found himself in a position to make a second venture each of his old flames nourished the hope that her time had come.

Two of these former aspirants had serious grounds for their expectations.



AN INTERESTING GROUP OF FILIPINO STUDENTS.

"new caught sullen peoples" of Kipling's verse.

Perhaps the most interesting of the Philadelphia sextet are the two girls, each about 16 years old. They are very small, although they dress and act like full-grown women. In short dresses they would easily pass for girls of 10 or 12, so far as appearance goes. As they wander through the corridors of the Drexel they look like dark-eyed, swarthy pygmies beside the strapping American girls who are studying there. They show little disposition to make friends with the other pupils and are very studious.

That each of Uncle Sam's new pupils has the typical features of the race may be seen by a study of the group shown in the accompanying illustration, which shows six young men who are attending the State Normal and Training School at Oswego, N. Y., to fit themselves for becoming teachers in their native land.

## CANADA'S EXPANSION.

### Has Experienced a Wonderful Development in Recent Years.

Within the past five years, Canada's total trade has increased by 65 per cent; that of the United States, 33 per cent; that of Britain, 19 per cent. Canada's foreign trade is \$83 per capita; that of the United States only \$35. Her revenue is \$12.49 per capita, and her expenditure \$9.56; the United States' revenue being \$7.70 and expenditure \$7.04. The public debt of Canada is but \$66 per capita, while that of her sister commonwealth—Australia—is \$230. Canada's overseas trade last year was \$451,000,000—more than double that of Japan, almost equal to Russia's. Her merchant shipping tonnage exceeds Japan's; her railway mileage is half that of Russia.

It is now thirty-seven years since the federation of Canada was accomplished, and about half that space of time since what was then thought the visionary prospect of spanning the continent with the Canadian Pacific Railway was conceived. The Northwest was considered a wilderness of snow and ice—a vast, lone land, tenantless save by the bison and the red man. Phenomenal has been the change since then. Along the international boundary, twenty years ago, was an acreage of 250,000 under crop, yielding 1,200,000 bushels of wheat. Now the acreage is over 4,000,000, and the annual yield 110,000,000 bushels, while population, acreage, and output are augmenting at a rate no other country can approach.

To-day, so amazing has been the development of the Northwest, the Canadian Pacific Railway is unable to serve its commercial needs. The grain production of the territory is too enormous for its road, practically double-tracked though it is with sidings and sentinelled with elevators. Every fall there is an absolute congestion, with grain coming out and lumber, coal and

Dodson had made love to both years before. Unfortunately he could square accounts only with one of them. He chose the one that had the most money, also she had the most years scored up to her credit and the most gray hairs and other evidences of advancing years.

The other evening Dodson and his wife started for the theater in a Columbus avenue car. There was standing room only, but they squeezed in and caught hold of straps. As luck would have it they happened to stand directly in front of the disappointed candidate for matrimonial honors. Quick as a flash the rejected one saw her chance for revenge and she worked it for all she was worth.

"Pray take my seat, madam," she said.

Dodson's wife sat down. She did not recognize her rival and accepted the offer gratefully. Then was when the other woman got in her work.

"I never can bear to see those old ladies stand in a car," she said in a loud voice. "It is hard enough for us young women, but for a woman who is fat and has gray hair it's positive cruelty."

Dodson was so mad he couldn't speak. It is a cinch that when he gets ready to marry a third time the spinner with the caustic tongue won't be the winner.—New York Press.

## Didn't Mind Results.

The insurance men were exchanging vacation reminiscences in Dearborn street.

"The pleasantest sight I saw up in Wisconsin while I was there," said the red-faced man, "was an old fisherman we passed one day in the canoes, smoking his pipe, and with rod out anxiously awaiting results."

"What d'ye fish with?" asked our guide as we passed.

"Frogs, of course," said the lone fisherman, calmly.

"The guide broke out in a loud guffaw. And just then I couldn't see why. Then he pointed to a big log that lay in the stream a little distance away from the fisherman. He had neglected to weight his line sufficiently to keep the bait down, and the frog had come to the surface on the other side of one of the logs, leaped on it, and sat there comfortably blinking in the sunlight."

"Two hours later we returned. The frog was still there, and the old fisherman smoked on in blissful ignorance of the situation."

"I wish we could take poor results as cheerfully as that old chap up in Wisconsin."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Verdict Comes More Slowly.

"I'd rather bet on a horse race than an auto race."

"Why?"

"You don't lose so quickly."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Someway or no one expects much from a very fat person.



Crumbs of comfort never come from eating crackers in bed.—Philadelphia Record.

Scribbler—Have you read my last novel? Cynicus—I hope so.—Philadelphia Record.

Mistress—Do you love babies? Maid—Not at three dollars a week, mum.—Detroit Free Press.

"They were disappointed in love, weren't they?" "Yes. Each thought the other had money."—Life.

She—Have you a copy of "Prometheus Bound"? He—No, ma'am; but we can get it bound for you any way you like.—Minneapolis Tribune.

"This is not such a snap as I thought it was," remarked the camera fiend whose victim had just kicked him and smashed the machine.—Judge.

"I told uncle Simon that he was getting too old and feeble to attend to business." "Did he take it kindly?" "He threw me out of his office."—Vanity Fair.

Mother—What seems to be the trouble? Mrs. Neuwed—I—I always heard Charles was fond of the turf, but I simply can't make him touch a lawnmower.—Ex.

"Do you admire Beethoven's works?" "I never visited 'em," answered Mr. Cumrox, absentmindedly. "What does he manufacture?"—Washington Star.

Summer Boarder—You sat up rather late last night, did you not? I heard you going to bed about 3 a. m. Farmer—Shucks! I was just a gittin' up.—Chicago Journal.

"Young man, have you stopped to think where you will go when you die?" "Gad, no—I haven't even thought where to go on my summer vacation yet."—Puck.

Johnson—"I's thinkin' ob ma'ayin' dat youngest Thompson gal, Jackson. Don't do it, niggah. Don't do it. Dat gal cannot keep a job more'n two weeks. Don't do it."—Albany Journal.

"I'll git de law on dat woman, dat's what!" "What's the matter, Aunt Caroline?" "She done went an' call me up by tel'phonin' when der's small-pox in her family."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Pa—I understand, Bobbie, that at the party you asked for a second piece of cake. Now, I told you—Bobbie—No; I only said that if they liked to make me the offer I would accept it.—Pick-Me-Up.

Her Mother—Look here, Ernie, I thought your father told you not to encourage that young man? Ernie—Oh, dear, mamma, that young man doesn't need any encouragement.—Chicago Daily News.

"Do you sympathize with the Russians or the Japanese?" "At present," said the man who strives for nicety of expression, "I sympathize with the Russians and congratulate the Japanese."—Washington Star.

Beatrice (aged 6, after remaining in deep thought for quite two minutes, addresses her mother, who has been choosing frocks for her)—Mummy dear, before you buy the frocks, I've thought it all over, and I think I'd rather be a boy.—Punch.

"I am strongly inclined to think that your husband has appendicitis," said the physician. "That's just like him," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "He always waits till anything has pretty near gone out of style before he decides to get it."—Washington Star.

"Oh, George!" exclaimed the young wife, "it was nearly midnight before you got home last night." "Well, well!" exclaimed the husband; "you women are so inconsistent. Before we were married you didn't care how late I got home."—Sioux Falls Press.

"Now," said the pert salesman, sarcastically, as he started to put back the rolls of silk, "can't you think of something more I might show you, ma'am?" "Yes," replied the shopper, "but I don't think you have it." "What is it?" "More courtesy."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"I'm afraid that you can't graduate this year, after all," said the high school professor to the Sweet Young Thing, who was shy in Greek or something. "No," she replied, "I can't. The dressmaker simply can't get my dress finished in time—isn't it too bad?"—Cleveland Leader.

"Pretty well," remarked the doctor's daughter, who took an interest in her father's purse and profession, when some one asked her how "things were going." "Plenty of colds, some bronchitis, and a little typhus fever; but, as father said yesterday, what we want to make things lively is a nice little epidemic."

"Here is another example of faulty English," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric; "in this essay you have written, 'her sight broke upon a landscape of entrancing loveliness.' How could any one's sight 'break upon' a landscape?" "She might have dropped her eyes," timidly ventured the young woman who had written the essay.—Chicago Tribune.

A certain railway station is surrounded in all directions with cheap restaurants. Over one of these, in great illuminated letters, could be seen the sign, "Open all night." Next to it was a restaurant bearing in equal prominence the placard, "We never close." Third in order was a Chinese laundry in a little tumble-down hovel, and on the front of this building was the sign, in great scrawling letters, "Me wakee too!"



**Rheumatism**  
Does not let go of you when you apply lotions or liniments. It simply loosens its hold for a while. Why? Because to get rid of it you must correct the acid condition of the blood on which it depends. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands.

**His Opportunity.**  
Short—There must be an element of surprise in what a man says to make it wit.

Long—That's right; and you have a glorious opportunity to get off a clever witticism right now.

Short—How can I?  
Long—By reaching in your pocket and saying, "Here's that ten spot I borrowed of you six months ago."

**Hard to Arouse.**  
"Ah heard a sermon about Gabriel coming with his horn," remarked Deacon Dewberry. "He'll sabbatly arouse de people dat morn'."  
"Dunno about dat," replied Parson Sweetbean, shaking his head, "Gabriel will hab to toot an automobile horn to make some ob dese heah sinnahs jump."

**An Obliging Youth.**  
"How did you lose your arm, young man?" asked the inquisitive person.

"Oh," answered the one-armed youth, "the loss was due to my obliging disposition."

"How's that?" queried the party of the prelude.

"A girl once asked me to remove it," explained he of the second part.

**Comparing Experiences.**  
"Yes," said the giraffe, "I've got a sore throat. Can you imagine anything worse than that?"

"Well," replied the centipede, "I had my feet frostbitten once."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Nothing Fast About Him.**  
Gladys (sighing)—Oh, dear, he hasn't proposed yet.

Ethel—Well, what can you expect of a chap who never runs his auto over ten miles an hour!—Puck.

**Proof Positive.**  
Employer—I must have more pay, Mr. Rollop. My present salary isn't large enough to live on.

Employer—But you have lived on it for ten years now, haven't you?—Somerville Journal.

**Found at Last.**  
Hensley, Ark., Dec. 26th.—(Special)—That a sure cure for Backache would be a priceless boon to the people, and especially the women of America, is admitted by all interested in medical matters, and Mrs. Sue Williams of this place is certain she has found in Dodd's Kidney Pills the long-sought cure.

"I am 38 years old," Mrs. Williams says, "and have suffered with the Backache very much for three or four years. I have been treated by good physicians and got no relief, but thanks to God, I have found a cure at last and it is Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have taken only one box and it has done me more good than all the doctors in three or four years. I want all sufferers from Backache to know that they can get Dodd's Kidney Pills and get well."

Backache is one of the first symptoms of Kidney Disease. Guard against Bright's Disease or Rheumatism by curing it with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Some persons cannot laugh, and when they do, it is insincere. This is an inheritance and one that robs its possessor of the sunshine of life.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

It sometimes happens that a widow marries an old bachelor because she has a grudge against him.

**FITS** permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 60c trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 161 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The sweetness of love's young dream often depends upon the amount of taffy there is in it.

Let what you learn in the house of a friend be sacred. Yet it were no betrayal of hospitality to say, "He keeps Old Gilt Edge whisky on his buffet." Wholesale at 29-31 Battery St., S. F. Wichman, Lutgen & Co.

The weight of the average sized man is 140 pounds; a woman 125 pounds.

A little man is a dangerous thing in a big office.

Remember when you buy Miller's Milwaukee Beer you get the best. Sprague, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

The carrying capacity of the average German freight car is ten to fifteen tons. Cars of double that capacity are to be tested.

**This is the Time of the Year When CIDER is Used.**

**BE SURE AND ASK FOR**

**Mott's New York Cider**

S. F. N. C. No. 53, 1904

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THIS PAPER

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS  
Best Cough Syrup  
in time. Sold by druggists.  
CONSUMPTION

## GOOD Short Stories

Sir Conan Doyle recently told a story of an English officer who was badly wounded in South Africa, and the military surgeon had to shave off that portion of his brains which protruded from his skull. The officer got well, and later on in London the surgeon asked whether he knew that a portion of his brain was in a glass bottle in a laboratory. "Oh, that does not matter now," replied the soldier; "I've got a permanent position in the war office."

Rutherford Corbin, in personal recollections of Secretary Taft, published in Harper's Weekly, tells of being in San Francisco with Taft one Easter Sunday, and putting in the whole day with him and a member of his staff named Wilson in translating a cipher message from Washington. He says that the fact that young Wilson was missing an engagement with a lady seemed to Taft such a fine piece of humor as to obliterate the tedium of the task.

According to Congressman Wade, of Iowa, a young man once took a sack of corn to an old-fashioned mill to have it ground into meal. The mill was fearfully slow, only a tiny stream of meal trickling out. At last the young man became impatient, and complained to the miller. "Do you know," he said, "I could eat that meal faster than your old mill can grind it." "Yes," replied the miller, "but how long could you keep on eating it?" "Until I starved," was the conclusive answer of the young man.

A negro hack-driver in Washington was driving along the street when he encountered a funeral. A long line of coaches was behind the hearse, which was moving along at a lively rate. The negro was superstitious, and did not want to cross between the carriages in the funeral procession. He tried to drive around in front of the hearse, but could not make sufficient speed. After driving alongside the hearse for two blocks, the negro called out to the driver: "Say, boss, hold up an' let me go past. My passenger is in a hurry, and yours isn't."

After the jury in a Texas case had listened to the charge of the court and gone to their room to deliberate upon the verdict, one of the twelve men went right to the point by saying: "That thar Pike Muldrow ought to be convicted on general principles. He's bad as they make 'em." As the hum of approval went around, a weazened little juror said: "I heard that Pike guy' it out that he'd go gunnin' fur us if we sent him up, jes' soon's he got out, an' fur the judge, too."

"We must perrect the judge," they agreed, and the verdict was "Not guilty."

On one occasion Joseph Chamberlain was invited to Liverpool to make a speech. It was to be a great celebration. The mayor, who was to preside at the meeting, had arranged a fine dinner for the guest of honor. A distinguished assembly surrounded the table, and at the right of the host sat Mr. Chamberlain. For a couple of hours the company chatted over their food, and finally the coffee was served. It was at this juncture that the mayor leaned over, and whispered to Mr. Chamberlain: "Your excellency, shall we let the crowd enjoy itself a while longer, or had we better have your speech?"

**Many Confederate Officers Killed.**  
Within a few days past much has been said in the European press of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Count Keller, of the Russian army, who was killed in a recent battle with the Japanese in Manchuria. Gen. Keller was the first officer of high rank killed on either side, with the exception of the Russian Admiral Makharoff, who was blown up in a warship at Port Arthur. It may not be out of place to mention that in the Civil war in this country the Confederates had killed in battle no less than fifty-two general officers, of whom one was a general of the highest rank and commander-in-chief, Albert Sydney Johnston, who fell at Shiloh, and three lieutenant generals Leonidas Polk, Stonewall Jackson and A. P. Hill. There were eight major-generals and forty brigadier-generals. The Confederates fought odds of four to one, and it was necessary for our-ners of the highest rank to expose themselves. They went with their men into every danger, and this was the reason why so many were killed in battle, while few escaped being wounded.—New Orleans Picayune.

**Where Her Cheek Rested.**  
Tom—If I was going to call on a nice girl I think I'd get dressed in my best. Why don't you wear that new coat of yours?

Dick—Oh! the cloth is too rough and scratchy. I'm engaged to this girl, you know.—Philadelphia Press.

**As Technically Stated.**  
"The automobile was going at a fearful rate."

"About a hundred miles an hour?"

"Well, that's not exactly the technical way of putting it. I should say at the rate of ten persons a mile!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**A Popular Line.**  
"So he is a contractor. In what line does he work?"

"All lines. He contracts bills everywhere they will let him."—Illinois State Journal.

Married men get a lot of wireless messages from their wives.

## A Little Lesson In Patriotism

No name on the scroll of the defenders of country and liberty is blazoned more brightly than that of the young Pole, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the volunteer in the American war of independence, the defender of Warsaw, the capital of his native land.

"What do you seek here?" Washington had asked him when he entered the American camp at the time when men and encouragement were lacking.

"I came to fight for American independence," was the reply.

"What can you do?"

"Try me."

Try him they did, with the result that individually he did more to aid the struggles for liberty than could a regiment of troops. Kosciuszko it was who built redoubts and breastworks; Kosciuszko it was who by his knowledge of engineering constructed ramparts and forts; Kosciuszko it was who planned and completed the works at West Point.

At the close of the war he returned to his own Poland that he might aid in bringing to her the blessings of liberty that he had already helped another land to win. But his fight was in vain. At the siege of Warsaw, when he fell covered with wounds, when the Russians were entering the city, he exclaimed, "The end of Poland."

His words proved prophetic. Years afterward when Emperor Paul of Russia set him free from the prison where he had long been confined, offering him his own imperial sword, the patriot said sadly:

"I have no need of a sword, since I have no country to defend."

The end of Poland was not the end of the cause of liberty. From the partitioned land with no freedom of her own the words and deeds of her brave patriot have gone through the whole world, animating other lands to love of liberty. One act will not measure the value of a man's service to the cause he fights for. Warsaw fell, but Thaddeus Kosciuszko's memory will live as long as man remembers the name of liberty.

It is not the name of the victor that the goddess of fame inscribes on her golden tablet. It is the name of him who fought for right.

**UNIQUE UMBRELLA.**

The inventor says this umbrella leaves the hands free. The dotted lines show how it may be shifted according to the direction of the rain.

**Coincidence.**  
"When my wife was a little girl," said the guest to his host, "she swallowed a needle. A few days ago, while seated at a table, she uttered a sharp cry and complained of a pain in her foot. So intense was the suffering that a physician had to be called in. He made an incision and extracted—"

"The needle?" quickly added another guest.

"Yes," answered the gentleman who had related the incident, annoyed because of the interruption.

"When I was a boy," responded the host, "I ran a silver of wood in my foot. At the time I thought I had removed it entirely. One morning a year ago, I felt a dull pain back of my ear. I put my hand to my head, and there found—"

"The silver of wood?" again interposed the unmannerly guest.

"No," retorted the host, "I found back of my ear a lead pencil."

**Sarcasm.**  
"I have here," said the long-haired visitor, "a poem I wrote on 'Niagara Falls.'"

"The idea!" exclaimed the editor; "and how did you manage to keep your paper dry?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Simply an Excuse.**  
"But what reason have you for wanting to marry me?"

"I love you!"

"That's no reason; it's an excuse."—Scraps.

After a boy has learned trigonometry, and cube root, and Greek, he still has to learn how to mark his ballot. With a girl, it's different.

## Ayer's

Losing your hair? Coming out by the combful? And doing nothing? No sense in that! Why don't you use Ayer's Hair Vigor and

**Hair Vigor**

promptly stop the falling? Your hair will begin to grow, too, and all dandruff will disappear. Could you reasonably expect anything better?

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a great success with me. My hair was falling out very badly, but the Hair Vigor stopped it and now my hair is all right."—W. C. LOOSDON, Lindsay, Cal.

for

**Thin Hair**

**The Prescription Bath.**  
The bath house at each of the famous health resorts of Europe is the most imposing building in town, with stately facade and inviting entrance. Inside are long corridors, ladies to the right and gentlemen to the left, lined with dozens of little cell-like rooms, each containing a bathtub, a couch and a thermometer. At the door is a strong armed masseur. There is much conferring between the doctor and this attendant, repeated testing of temperatures and mixtures of water in the tub. After the patient gets into his tub the doctor waits outside the door, watch in hand, timing the immersion. Then the masseur gets to work with vigorous rubbing, still timed by the doctor. Finally the patient appears dressed and refreshed. The doctor talks diplomatically on favorite symptoms, sympathizes a little, flatters a little more and, with a sweeping bow, hands his victim into a carriage.

**How's This?**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for anyone of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. V. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Henney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

W. C. TRAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
W. L. KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The wrist contains eight bones, the palm five; the fingers have fourteen.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. EXSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The roots of the hair penetrate the skin about one-twelfth of an inch.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The enamel of the teeth contains over 95 per cent calcareous matter.

Kerosene is a great labor saver in washing clothes. Put three teaspoonsful to every boiler.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

All traces of mud can easily be removed from black clothes by rubbing the spots with a raw potato cut in half.

**A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.**  
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAIN-O-INTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

**Indians with Jewish Blood.**  
Sir Alexander Mackenzie had an idea that the Indians of the far Northwest were partly Jewish in origin. From Lake Athabasca in 1794 he set out at the head of an expedition "in a birch bark canoe 35 feet long, 4 1/2 feet beam and 26 inches hold, with 3,000 pounds of baggage and provisions and a crew of nine French Canadians. He reached the Pacific coast and returned. The aborigines he met were "for the most part possessed of strongly religious instincts," said he, in his report. "With regard to their origin, all we are prepared to state after a careful survey of their languages, manners and customs is that they are undoubtedly of a mixed origin; come from the north-northwest and had commerce in their early history perhaps through intermarriage with people of Jewish persuasion or origin."

**Effort of the New Reporter.**  
A Green County paper hired a new reporter the other day and sent him out after some news. Three hours later he returned and began writing. After twenty minutes of hard work he handed the editor a sheet of paper on which he had written: "Joe Green had an accident at his home to-day. His wife fell off the porch and landed on the dog. It was an unfortunate occurrence."—Kansas City Star.

## SPRINGTIME IN TIBET.

At That Season of the Year There Is Much Color.  
Before entering the bare, unsheltered plateau of Tibet the road to Lhasa winds through seven miles of pine forest, which recalls some of the most beautiful valleys of Switzerland, says a London Mail correspondent.

The wood line ends abruptly. After that there is nothing but barrenness and desolation. The country round Chumbi is not very thickly forested. There are long strips of arable land on each side of the road, and villages every two or three miles. The fields are terraced and enclosed within stone walls. Scattered on the hillside are stone-built houses with low, overhanging eaves and long wooded tiles, each weighed down with a gray boulder. One might imagine one's self in Kantersterg or Lauterbrunnen, only lofty praying flags and mani-walls brightly painted with Buddhist pictures and inscriptions dispel the illusion.

There is no lack of color. In the winter months a briar with large red berries and a low, foxey-brown thorn-bush like a young osier in March lend a russet hue to the landscape. Higher on the hills the withered grass is yellow, and the blending of these quiet tints, russet, brown and yellow, gives the valley a restful beauty. But in cloud it is somber enough. When the spring comes there is a profusion of color. Every stunted rhododendron bush blossoms luxuriantly.

Two years ago I was in the Yating valley at the same elevation as the gorge below Gautsa, which I am now describing, and not a day's march from it. The ground was carpeted with flowers. Besides the primulas—I counted eight different kinds of them—gentians and anemones and celandines and wild strawberries and irises, there were the rhododendrons glowing like coals through the pine forest. The rocks were coated with green and yellow moss, which formed a bed for the dwarf rhododendron bushes, then in full flower, white and crimson and green and every hue between a dark reddish brown and a light sulphur yellow, not here and there, but everywhere, jostling one another for nooks and crannies in the rocks.

Those delicate flowers are very different from their dowdy cousin, the coarse red rhododendron of the English shrubbery. At a little distance they are more like hothouse azaleas and equal them in wealth of blossom.

**Samples of His Voice.**  
"This is a marvelous age we live in," said a theatrical manager, "and its marvelousness was brought home to me forcibly last week."

"I had written to a French tenor and asked him what he would like to come over here and sing next season. His reply consisted of a letter and two cylinders."

"I will come for five hundred dollars a week," the letter said, "and I forward in another package samples of my voice and of my acting."

"The larger cylinder was a phonographic record of one of the man's solos. The smaller one was a moving picture film of him singing the solo."

"I took the two cylinders to a dealer, and one we put in a phonograph, the other in a moving picture machine. Then we darkened the room, and we started the machine and the phonograph simultaneously. By Jove, sir, the actor might have been present personally. There he was on the screen, walking up and down the stage and gesticulating, and there was his voice issuing in sonorous notes from the big phonograph horn. I got from it as satisfactory an idea of the man's talent as I could have got if he had visited me."

**Not Informed.**  
Teacher—Johnny, in what year did Americus Vesputius die?  
Johnny—Honest, teacher, I didn't even know dat he was sick.

**What He Wanted.**  
The Tramp—Say, mister, would you kindly give me \$10 to get something to eat with?  
The Parson—What, \$10 to get something to eat with? Why, my good man, I never pay more than 50 cents for a meal.

The Tramp—That's all right, mister; but I want to get a set of false teeth. See?

A catalogue of autograph letters, published by a London dealer, has surprised a good many people by showing the fact that Charles Dickens' full name was Charles John Huffam Dickens.

## BOILS AND ERUPTIONS

Have been suffering from Impure Blood for many years, having Boils and other Eruptions. Having heard of S. S. S. I decided to try it, and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. I intend to continue to use it, as I believe it to be the best Blood Medicine on the market. Cleveland, Tenn. W. K. DETERS.

For over fifteen years I have suffered more or less from Impure Blood. About a year ago I had a boil appear on my leg below the knee, which was followed by three more on my neck. I saw S. S. S. advertised and decided to try it. After taking three bottles all Boils disappeared and I have not been troubled any since. GHO. G. PERTIO. Louisville, Ky.

Newark, Ohio, May 23, 1903.  
From childhood I had been bothered with bad blood, skin eruptions and boils. I had boils ranging from five to twenty in number each season. The burning accompanying the eruption was terrible. S. S. S. seemed to be just the medicine needed in my case. It drove out all impurities and bad blood, giving me permanent relief from the skin eruption and boils. This has been ten years ago, and I have never had a return of the disease. Mrs. J. D. ABERNETHY.

Write for our book on blood and skin diseases. Medical advice or any special information about your case will cost you nothing. SSS The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

**A Clew.**  
Policeman—What makes you think this dog was stolen from a woman?  
Detective—Because I walked down Woodward avenue with it, and it stopped in front of all the store windows. —Detroit Free Press.

**"All Signs Fail in a Dry Time"**  
THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME

In ordering Tower's Stickers, a customer writes: "I know they will be all right if they have the 'Fish' on them." This confidence is the outgrowth of sixty-nine years of careful manufacturing.

**A. J. TOWER CO.** The Sign of the Fish Boston, U. S. A.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND**  
Tower Canadian Co., Limited Toronto, Canada

Makers of Warranted Wet Weather Clothing

**An Insinuation.**  
"Say," remarked De Long, "that's a swell suit of clothes you have on."

"That's what!" rejoined Shortleigh. "Just got it yesterday."

"So?" queried De Long. "How much do you owe for it?"

If you want to get the biggest returns for your labor and your ground, you can't afford to plant anything but

**FERRY'S SEEDS**  
—the standard after 40 years' test. They always produce the largest and sweetest crops. All dealers sell them. Our 1903 Seed Annual free on request. D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT, MICH.

Perfectly Satisfied.  
"Every man I've told that I had rheumatism has offered me a cure. Except Jepson."

"What did Jepson say?"

"I told him I had it and he said he was glad to hear it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**DONT! BLIND YOURSELF**

To the fact that Alcoholism and Drug Addictions are diseases and can be cured by the

**KEELEY TREATMENT**  
which has been a success for a quarter of a century and endorsed by the U. S. Government. Printed matter in plain envelopes sent free upon application.

**THE KEELEY INSTITUTE**  
1170 Market St., Donohoe Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO

**Feminine Charity.**  
Him—Miss Singleton says she recently celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of her birth.

Her—Yes; Miss Singleton is certainly a bargain!

Him—A bargain!

Her—Yes; 22, marked down from 37.

**Suspicious.**  
Toss—But her name, with the date of her birth, is in their family Bible, is it not?

Jess—Yes, but the entry is in her handwriting.—Philadelphia Press.

**The Old Monk Cure**  
for  
**Pains and Aches**  
of the human family, relieves and cures promptly.  
Price 25c. and 50c.

**ST. JACOBS OIL**

TRADE MARK



# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and Seven Miles or Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

**BEEF AND PORK PACKERS**

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

**CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.**

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

**GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS**

**HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.**

:::

**PACKINGHOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT**

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,**

**SAN MATEO COUNTY.**

**Consignments of Stock Solicited.**

**WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.**